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No Nation Desires Modern War, British Statesman Says in Survey

Lothian Sees Britain and United States Leading World to Peace

'Europe Today'

Selfish Nationalism Has Been Pushing Powers Back Toward War

The problem of "Europe Today" is peace. How to maintain it? How to make it permanent in the face of racial antagonism, conflicting ambitions, territorial disputes and divergent systems?

These questions are exercising the foremost thinkers in Europe at the moment. The great war, which closed the most tragic chapter in the history of the world, left unliquidated a host of problems which statesmen have been battling with ever since. It brought to the surface many hitherto dormant forms of extreme nationalism. And Europe today ponders a way out of its difficulties.

The valiant efforts made at Geneva, highly commendable and fruitful, have not always been supported by the nations which make up the League. Yet grounds for hope and promise exist.

What the problems are and the forces at work to meet them, the Monitor endeavors to show in a series of eight articles, of which the following is the first.

By The Marquis of Lothian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The root of the present tension in Europe lies, of course, in the fact of German rearmament.

The Paris Peace Conference thought that the peace of the world could be maintained by getting the nations of the whole world to sit round a table to deal with their disputes, with the United States, the British Commonwealth and France acting as a kind of invulnerable center of gravity whose strength would make aggressive war impossible. After the rejection of the League by the United States Senate, France gradually evolved an alternative system for stabilizing Europe by maintaining a military alliance system with Poland and the Little Entente whose main purpose was to keep Germany disarmed and overawed, while the Washington treaties gave peace and ended naval competition in the Pacific and Far East. The last year has seen both these systems of pacification broken down. Germany has recovered the power to determine for herself the level of armaments necessary to her own security and is rapidly rearming. Japan has violated the integrity of China guaranteed under the Four-Power Treaty and has denounced the 5:5:3 naval ratios in the Pacific. Hence the tension and unrest, the decline in the authority of the League of Nations, the universal rearmament and talk of war.

The world is once more in the melting pot and nobody knows quite how it is going to be stabilized again.

Too Much Nationalism

Fundamentally, of course, what is the matter with mankind is excessive nationalism. In an age when scientific invention has shrunken the globe in terms of time and space, to something smaller than the original 13 states of the United States, the nations are trying to live in watertight compartments, armed to the teeth against one another, raising trade barriers to the skies and trying to conduct their common affairs by the anarchical methods of power diplomacy and war. In time the more advanced people will see the necessity for intelligent world organization as the only way in which they can preserve their own liberty, peace and prosperity. But that is not yet.

What is to be the next phase?

In Europe the issue, speaking very broadly, is this: Shall we drift back toward that system of alliances between France, Russia and Italy, with Great Britain a half-hearted adherent in the West, the purpose of which is to keep Germany in order by maintaining a preponderant military combination against her? Or can Germany, France and Great Britain make a real peace on lines of the Locarno Treaties and from that basis ensure that the affairs of Europe shall be managed pacifically through a modified League of Nations? The first system is open to the gravest objection. It is simply the military alignment which produced the war of 1914, but with this difference that, through fear of Russia, Japan might well become the ally of Germany and not of Britain and the United States. The second is objected to on the ground that it really means the abandonment of Eastern Europe to the mercies of a rearmed Germany, and an eventual Russo-German war. The obscure diplomatic maneuvers of the last few months, about the Air Pact,

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Wide World

Sir Robert Vansittart — **Anthony Eden**

Mr. Eden, Who Is British Minister for League of Nations Affairs, With the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Who Are Representing Britain in Paris Discussions of the Italo-Ethiopian Problem

League Mandate Over Ethiopians Looms at Paris

But Economic Influence Not Likely to Be Enough to Satisfy Italians

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 13—An economic mandate of the League of Nations over Ethiopia is envisaged here as constituting a possible basis for the three-power discussions, which will begin with the arrival of Anthony Eden, the British Minister for League of Nations Affairs, here tonight.

This proposal for a sort of collective economic protectorate over Ethiopia finds favor in French official circles. Great Britain, it is pointed out, while resolved to uphold the League, is ready to endorse wide economic concessions to Italy; Italy's underlying needs are primarily economic and Ethiopia would doubtless accept the League's economic tutelage: therefore, it is argued here, why not start the coming conference of Italy, Britain and France on this basis?

Not Enough for Italy

There is no illusion in French diplomatic circles that an economic mandate for the League would of itself be acceptable to Italy. It is felt, however, that if Benito Mussolini has not irrevocably decided on complete conquest of Ethiopia by force of arms—and this is the unknown query hanging over the Paris conversations—then the economic protectorate by the League can be so expanded as to satisfy any legitimate Italian economic aims.

For instance, it is understood that both Britain and France are ready to renounce their share in the partition of Ethiopia into zones of economic influence as envisaged by the 1906 treaty under which the current tripartite talks are being held. Thus it should be possible under the form of a League economic mandate to let Italy be the principal if not the sole beneficiary.

Political Influence

The crucial point of the coming conversations, however, is ackowledged to be not economic but political. There is little real hope that Italy will be satisfied without some measure of political influence in Ethiopia. Britain is known to be opposed to political concessions. What is France's stand on this vital point?

Officially there is no indication of the view taken by Premier Pierre Laval. All that is certain is that he hopes to be able to conciliate the two opposing viewpoints. Recently slightly more optimism has been manifested in the French press that a compromise may be possible. An article published here today by Henri Berenger, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate, throws some light on the question. The examples of Morocco and Indo-China for France and Egypt and the Transvaal for England, or Manchuria for Japan and the Philippines for the United States, he says, show historically that there are some practical solutions which are compatible with the evolution of international law.

This comparison, it is believed, indicates the French favor giving Italy

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Tax Rich Program Wins in Reversal Staged in Senate

Low Incomes Escape Bulge and Wealth Must Stand Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Senate Committee proposals for making the small income earner shoulder the burden of new taxes vanished from the scene today in as startling and dramatic fashion as they appeared just two days ago.

In the face of a spontaneous revolt of legislators who must face the electorate next year, the Senate Finance Committee reversed its stand for heavy increases in income taxes all the way down the line to the man earning only $800 a year and went back to the opposite extreme—rates which will be felt only by those few in the $1,000,000 a year or more income class.

Adjournment Nearer

Prospects for early adjournment were enormously improved by the unexpected development which im-

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Pennies From Sales Taxes Put Millions in State Tills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Sales tax pennies are beginning to jingle loudly in the coffers of 24 states where laws have recently either been revised or enacted. From figures just compiled it is estimated that about $200,000,000 will accumulate this year in sales tax states from the small coins paid as taxes on purchases.

Of these 24 states, new tax laws were enacted in Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, New Jersey, North Dakota, and Wyoming, according to Dr. James W. Martin, director of the Interstate Commission on Conflicting Taxation, who has just completed a survey.

The states which revised their sales tax law are Arizona, California, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia. Four states kept the same sales tax laws they had. They are Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, and Mississippi.

Cases of Double Taxation

It depends upon where a man lives whether he has to pay a big tax or a small one. In a few states like Indiana not only must the housewife pay a retail merchants' sale tax, but she must pay it out of a salary already subjected to a gross state income tax.

The estimated income of the states which will get sales taxes for the coming year run like this: California, $55,000,000; Illinois, $53,000,000; Michigan, $34,000,000; Ohio, $48,300,000, and West Virginia, $20,000,000, the survey shows. West Virginia takes in more per capita than any other state in the Union. It, too, amounts to $11.50 per person. Last year California collected about $9 per capita from retail sales. This year California has increased the rate from 2½ to 3 per cent, which will increase the total amount to about $11 per person, Dr. Martin said.

A half dozen states are not counted in the 24 sales tax states but they impose a license on merchants according to the volume of sales, it was pointed out from the survey. Although the consumer in these states does not pay a nominal sales tax the amount is actually added to the price

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Lobby Inquiry Hears Mystery Man, Hopson

Gas and Electric Holding Company Builder Fails to Cause Sensation

Tells Success Story

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Round, smiling, Howard C. Hopson came out of hiding today to appear before the House Lobby Investigating Committee. He is the long-hunted utility man, credited with being the prime force in the Associated Gas & Electric System.

For over two hours Rep. John J. O'Connor (D) of New York, chairman, led Mr. Hopson through a discussion of the latter's career as a utility empire builder. As a success story it was interesting but it contributed nothing new to the world's fund of knowledge.

The net result of the Hopson appearance before the House committee was a lengthy statement on the committee's record of Mr. Hopson's own personal views as to the merits of the holding company system in the utility industry.

Justifies Holding Companies

The Committee learned that—in Mr. Hopson's opinion—the purpose of such a system was to ensure economy of operation which could be "passed on to the consumers in lower rates and to ensure dividend and interest payment to investors, who put in their money."

They learned that Mr. Hopson's personal income—which he said was about $100,000 in 1929—and the profits from servicing tnd management companies does not come out of the pockets of the consumer.

"No," the witness insisted. "The investor pays for it, not the consumer. When the investor puts his money in a utility, he surrenders part of his return in order that the property may be skillfully managed."

Witness Talked Most

With the exception of one or two very minor flurries when Mr. Hopson objected to inferences by members of the committee other than the chairman, the hearing was in marked contrast to those of the Senate committee.

Mr. Hopson did most of the talking. The questions merely guided him down through the somewhat involved history of the operations by which he converted a small New York State utility holding company with annual gross receipts of not over $3,000,000 into a vast system spreading over the country and bringing in annually over $100,000,000 a year even in these tiems.

Story of Achievement

It was the story of how he and John I. Mange purchased all the stock in the original A. G. & E. system, topped that by the Associated Securities Corporation of Massachusetts and finally that by the Associated Gas & Electric Properties of Delaware in which only he and Mr. Mange had an interest but which controlled 197 operating companies.

Agents for the House committee and House police helped protect Mr. Hopson against the Senate subpoena server as he left the House office building, insisting that he was under House jurisdiction and could not be served with a Senate subpoena.

Curley Funds Pared by Vote Of Committee

Measure Sent to Legislature Cuts $7,500,000 Bill to $4,000,000

Boston Today—*also sees*— Pequot's Salem and Peabody mills closed by strike but without violence—Watt offer solution for meeting prevailing-wage aims of both Government and Labor—Custom House log show marked increase in port income over last year.

***Buildings*—Funds For Curley Set at $9,000,000**

The House Committee on Ways and Means today reduced Governor Curley's request for a $7,500,000 bond issue to $4,000,000 and then favorably reported it to the lower house for action. The committee's action followed a dull public hearing at which none of Governor Curley's cohorts appeared in behalf of the measure, giving support to State House rumor that the reduction was expected.

This view was refuted, however, by the fact that the committee was split six to five on the vote.

Following the committee report, the Governor expressed regret and "keen disappointment" that the total bond issue had not been approved. He said the total sum had been arrived at following careful study of the State's needs by various department heads.

With federal funds and $1,500,000 left over from the 1933 bond issue, the $4,000,000 bond issue would bring the total expenditures for buildings up to $9,000,000.

If Governor Curley thought he might get his measure passed by reopening the fight on it at this time, when legislators are session-weary and want to go home, his strategy was well-planned. All the fire and lively opposition that marked last week's battle over the proposal seemed to have deserted the State House today. At least it was not present in Room 245, where the committee held the hearing on the $7,500,000 bond issue.

Only a score of spectators came to the proceedings.

Even supporters of the measure were conspicuously absent. It seemed as if the Curley cohorts were so sure the committee would turn in a favorable majority report that they did not trouble themselves to explain what the new bill is all about. Some committee members had hoped for details of the proposed building program, but they were not forthcoming.

***Strike*—Mills at Salem Closed by Wage Dispute**

Mills of the Pequot and Peabody plants of the Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company were closed at noon today in Salem as the last of 2100 members of the International Sheeting Workers Union went on strike. Between their demands for 25 per cent wage increases and more hours of work each week, and the reply of the mill owners that their wage scale is already the highest in the world lay a gulf of uncertainty which many observers feared might portend the hunger and want which follows in the wake of prolonged walkouts.

The strike today was marked by peaceful picketing.

Paradoxically, the strikers do not demand guarantees of short work weeks, but ask that the present two shifts a day be cut to one shift and that the average of employment be raised from 24 hours a week to 40. In answer to Naumkeag's treasurer Ernest N. Hood's assertion that workers already receive a high wage, James Burke, secretary of the union, replied that it is high by the hour (48 cents), but that the hours are not sufficient to give a living wage. They claim that the average worker is now making but $9 a week.

At 6 o'clock this morning some 1200 workers stood outside the gates, but peacefully allowed some 200

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Waiter Decorated by France

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13 (AP)—The French Republic has reached across the Atlantic to bestow the rank of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor of France on Albert Feugas, 47-year-old waiter in a French Quarter restaurant, for his services during the World War.

Mr. Feugas, who was wounded five times and already has been awarded the Croix de Guerre with seven palms, and numerous other medals, was notified of the new honor by Andre L. de Laboulaye, France's ambassador to the United States.

He was one of four members of his company who went through the entire war, seeing their comrades fall and replaced many times.

He taught grenade work, bayonet technique and trench warfare to Theodore Roosevelt and Archie Roosevelt, sons of the late President, and in 1916 saved Alexander I. King of Yugoslavia, who was then Crown Prince.

Years after the war, when Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the guest at a breakfast here, Mr. Feugas, by coincidence, was assigned to the table.

When young Roosevelt saw his one-time war instructor bearing a tray of dishes to the table he leaped up, rushed to the waiter and embraced him in French fashion.

"Sit down and have breakfast with me, Sergeant," he urged.

"Thank you, my colonel," Mr. Feugas replied, "but each to his job. Mine is waiting on you this morning."

Later, though, they ate together, swapping war-time memories.

Crown Prince Alexander, who later became King of Yugoslavia and was shot by an assassin in October, 1934, was visiting in a front-line trench when Mr. Feugas saved him.

In that muddy trench, where everything showing above the top was instantly pierced by a bullet, the Crown Prince calmly started to climb up. Sergeant Feugas made a football tackle and dragged Alexander down into the mud.

The Crown Prince said he had planned to make a speech to the Germans. When the danger was explained, Sergeant Feugas received royal thanks.

The waiter had little to say of his new honor.

"It warms the heart," was his only remark.

Prosperity in Smoke

Ewing Galloway

Striking Night View of Youngstown Plant

Black Clouds Pouring Out Over the Ohio Valley Are Definite Signs of Better Times in the Steel Industry

Mill Jobs Cut Relief Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 13—There's a thick cloud of black smoke hanging low over the valleys these days and no one—not even the officers of the now defunct Anti-Smoke League—seems to mind it.

For in the valleys, black smoke spells prosperity. The thicker and blacker the smoke cloud, the greater the degree of prosperity. The thick, black, greasy cloud indicates that the steel mills are working again, that men are drawing wages, that families are buying the things that they need, that relief loads are declining, that folks are happy and prosperous.

There's probably not a spot in these United States where the black smoke cloud tells a more eloquent story than here in the valleys, otherwise the Youngstown district, dubbed "the Ruhr of America."

The valley district is truly a "one-industry" area. Chicago and Pittsburgh produce more steel, but they have many other industries and the steel mills are scattered wider.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Tuesday, Aug. 13

Tax—Measure Restored to President's Original

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In, out, in again— that's the story today of President Roosevelt's tax measures designed to tap wealth and leave small incomes untouched.

By a graceful double back somersault, the Senate Finance Committee reversed its own action of Saturday, returning almost point for point to the President's program.

Fallen by the wayside: The La Follette amendments reducing personal exemptions to $2000 for married couples, $800 for single persons, and starting surtaxes at $3000. Surtaxes start at $1,000,000. Inheritance tax not restored.

A new graduated tax on corporations would take 12½ per cent on net incomes below $15,000 and 13½ per cent above $100,000. Fifteen per cent of intercorporate (holding company) dividends subject to corporation tax.

Political wire-pulling: Page 1.

Liners—Two $50,000,000 U. S. Ships Projected

NEW YORK (AP)—Plans for two superliners capable of carrying 5000 persons in a single crossing and costing about $50,000,000 each were reported in the making today with Paul W. Chapman, former president of the United States Lines, cast in the role of their sponsor. (The French Normandie carries nearly 3500 passengers and cost $53,000,000. The British Queen Mary, final cost not yet announced, will carry nearly 4000).

Tokyo—Army Discipline Gets Setback

TOKYO—All is not harmony within Japan's aggressive army. Today, War Minister Hayashi stayed at his post, trying to tie up the loose ends of discipline following the murder by a subordinate officer yesterday of Director General of Military Affairs Nagata.

General Nagata's assassin was named today as Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa, according to the Associated Press. A famous swordsman inflamed by a grudge against recent shakeups in army personnel, he rushed into the military sanctum with drawn saber.

In Japan, discipline is a religious tenet. General Hayashi bowed before the Emperor at the imperial Hayama villa. Rumor had it he would resign. His campaign since early July to "take the army out of politics" fed the fires of discontent. His rejuggling of higher commands led to the present murder. The dominant powers are with him, so he remains.

WPA Jobs—Another Johnson in Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna.—Persons who refuse jobs under the new federal works program will not receive any direct relief in Pennsylvania, Robert L. Johnson, State Relief Director, announced today.

"Any worker refusing to co-operate with the President and his fellow citizens automatically forfeits the right to public assistance," he said.

Works Progress Administration officials here announced that the first projects in the State under their direction would probably be started within a week or ten days.

Speed—Bluebird to Try 300 Miles an Hour

LONDON (AP)—Sir Malcolm Campbell, world record-holder for land speed, plans to seek his goal of 300 miles an hour in the famous racing machine, Bluebird, on the Utah salt flats during the second week of September. Bluebird—already clocked at 276.816 miles an hour—is being packed for shipment, it was announced yesterday.

'Mikado' Affair—Tokyo Buys Up 'Vanity Fair'

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese Embassy approached newsdealers here today, offering to buy all copies of the August Vanity Fair, due here shortly with its caricature of Emperor Hirohito. The dealers said they would sell to anyone with cash.

Nanking—Resignations Turned Down by State

NANKING (AP)—The Executive Yuan declined today to accept the resignations of Meng Yu-ku, Minister of Railways, and Kung Po-chen, Minister of Industry. Reasons for their resignations submitted yesterday were obscure. Chinese reports said they were retiring in sympathy with Wang Ching-wei, who recently resigned as Premier.

Security—Bill Awaits President's Signature

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt expects to sign the social security bill tomorrow or Thursday.

He discussed the legislation today with Secretary Perkins.

Clipper—Plane Hops for Midway Island

HONOLULU (AP)—The Pan American clipper plane hopped for Midway Island, 1323 miles westward, at 6.08 a. m. today (11:38 a. m. E. S. T.). Eight men and 3000 pounds of cargo were aboard. With hardly a breath of wind in the Pearl Harbor channel, the clipper required two runs to get off the water. Captain Sullivan said he expected to reach Midway in nine hours.

Italo-Ethiopian—Britain Prepares to Speak

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Led by League Minister Eden, the strong British team which is to make a last attempt to avert war in East Africa, left for Paris today for conversations with French and Italians. Talks start

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Business Sees Hope in Upturn Of Conditions

Wave of Recovery Which Started in July Is Upheld by Figures

Prices Show Bulge

Staples Rise and Corporate Financing Hits Best Pace In Several Years

By H. B. Elliston

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Of late weeks a picture of business improvement has been thrown on the national screen which is reviving the business world with a new hope. In July a down movement was arrested. The course turned upward and it has persisted into August, helped by circumstances which make sober onlookers look upon the rise as something more substantial than a will-o'-the wisp.

July is a significant month in business annals. In 1932, this month saw the lowest point in industrial production for the current cycle. Industrial output is by far the most important single index of our economic fortunes. We may say, therefore, that in July, 1932, the depression touched rock bottom. Not even in the following March, when Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated, did output plunge to such a depth. In July, 1932, the figure was 58 per cent of the 1923-1925 average; in the following March, 59.

When America's factories are running at little more than half normal—the 1923-1925 average is now called normal—the economic system is pretty well prostrate.

Several Factors Helped

The next July, in 1933, saw the culmination of the spectacular climb out of these depths. In promoting the March-July rise Mr. Roosevelt helped; inflation fears, or hopes, played their part; and "beating the gun" by producing before NRA codes went into effect had a major role. But the episode was a boomlet. It did not burst, however, before industrial production had crossed the 1923-'25 line; that is, if the situation had been normal, we should have been back at normal.

This late 1933 downswing lasted till October, then there was a rise till May, 1934, lasting through July till October. Thus in 1934 July did not witness the start of any movement, up or down. October was then the key month. Again recovery set in, lasting till January, this year, when production stood at 90

Since then there has been a sagging. At the end of June, output was 86. The questions arose: Will the sag degenerate into a slump or turn up? Will July mark the turning point?

Auto Industry the Vane

The dubiety was caused by the automobile industry. This is the industry, with its far-flung and ramified subsidiary industries, which has been carrying industrial recovery on its back. For the last week in June the output numbered 88,537 cars. By that time the industry had passed the totals established for all years back to 1929. To business onlookers such bounding success seemed too good to last. But for July the total was 351,663 units, as compared with 377,065 for June, showing that the industry stayed remarkably, and contra-seasonally, stable.

While automobile production was holding up, other industries which had been stimulated by the example of automobiles, had been forging ahead. July, indeed, seems to have marked a turning point.

No composite picture is available for these last few weeks. But some of the important constituents of that composite are known. The main item is steel output. Steel is the backbone of material civilization. It is basic to economic recovery. From July 1 to last week output in this item has jumped from 33 to 48 per cent of capacity!

Production Is Keynote

Production is, normally, the basic indicator of the health or otherwise of the economic system. If it is going up, the sign is that consumers are buying; for industry, which is under more immediate control than agriculture, will not continue long to produce for a nonbuying market. And, if consumers are buying, one may conclude that they have got the purchasing power.

There are qualifications in connection with this evaluation of the production index. In the '20's consumers were buying in great quantity on the installment plan. In other words, they hadn't the money, and were pledging future income. Then in 1933 producers turned out goods for stock. It was the businesslike thing to speed up output while the NRA, with its higher scale of costs, was being organized.

Inflation Not Sure Guide

This year the situation is less abnormal. That is why the data are making a great impression on sober commentators. It is true that the fear, or hope, of inflation, which generally galvanizes a flight from cash to goods, is still present. But is it not predominant, and the supply-demand factors seem to be in equilibrium. Economic Statistics, Inc., for instance, says:

"The balanced position in the various industries continues as the

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Boston Day...Bonds, Strike, Watt, Log...

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loom tenders to enter and complete work on hand. At noon these 200 finished their work and joined the strike. At 2:30 picket lines formed, and the Naumkeag firm announced the plants were closed.

Mr. Hood refused, over long distance telephone this morning, the offer of Pearl Bergoff, famous New York strike breaker who has operated in Milwaukee and California to import a crew of professional men to end the walkout. Both sides evidenced desire to avoid the serious rioting and disorders which came when the same plant experienced a 10-week strike two years ago.

Specifically, the union has asked the management to sign a new one-year contract providing for a 25 per cent increase for all workers, recognition of the union, collection of union dues inside the plant, abolition of the stretchout and (of particular interest) the abolishment of research to speed up production, and the establishment of a 40-hour week and eight-hour day.

Mill owners said the demands were impossible, and pointed out that the cotton textile industry was in straits with no improvement in sight. Mr. Hood, who is also president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, said that the industry had suffered losses of $16,000,000 for the last six months of 1934 and that this rate of loss had increased for the first half of this year.

Unions—Plan Offered To End WPA Impasse

With union labor and the Government at an impasse on the "prevailing wage for public works" issue, Robert Watt, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, offered a plan he felt would satisfy both labor unionists and the Government.

The Watt plan:

1. Pay labor on an hourly basis and let each man work half a week. Thus if federal rate was $25 a week and labor wage was $40 a week, two men could be paid a labor's prevailing hourly rate and get $20 a week each.

2. The low half-week pay would offset any tendency of workers to hold onto relief jobs instead of seeking private employment, since all worth-while private employment would pay more than $20 a week. Men employed at the prevailing wage for half a week would be getting $5 less than men working full week at proposed federal $25 a week.

3. Two Government desires would thus be met: (a) to have pay so low per man that workers would seek private employment, (b) to get as many men as possible on public works pay rolls.

4. Labor's desires would be met by the maintenance of prevailing wage standards for all work done.

Yardstick—Materials From Abroad Show Rise

One important yardstick of recovery is the amount of imported raw materials for American factories. By this yardstick, New England was seen by United States Collector of Customs Joseph A. Maynard today as showing substantial improvement. Duties for the first seven months of this year have totaled $12,924,220. This is $1,818,610 more than was collected for the similar period last year.

Greatest rate of increase came last month when collections totaled $1,811,533, which exceeded July a year ago by $708,125.

Boston's water front is indeed very busy these summer days. Belgium cement, gazelle skins from Italy, and flashlight bulbs from Japan were features of the most interesting shipments. The cement shipments followed closely in the wake of signing the reciprocal tariff, while the gazelle skins will appear as a new note in women's shoe fashions. A total of 882,000 miniature light bulbs arrived on the Nagara Maru.

Job Tax—Insurance Bill Signed by Curley

The Governor signed the State's new unemployment insurance law this afternoon, but it will not become effective until discrepancies between the federal and state tax collections for its support are ironed out.

At present the federal tax is levied against all pay rolls, regardless of the incomes of the individual recipients. Under the new state law, the tax will be assessed against the pay of those receiving less than $2500 a year, so that only those who benefit will have to contribute.

Legislators passed the law and the Governor signed under the impression that federal regulations are to be changed to conform with the provisions of the new state law.

Knitters—Women Gather on Boston Common

Boston Common turned its clock back 182 years this afternoon as 200 women gathered for a spinning and knitting bee. To the strains of "The Old Spinning Wheel," needles clicked and old-fashioned wheels whirred under the hot August sun. ERA actors, choristers and musicians in costume furnished atmosphere. From all this labor emerged an American flag, patchwork fashion, which was assembled, and will be a pretty substantial memento of the occasion.

This afternoon's program was inspired by a similar event that took place on the Common nearly 200 years ago—in August, 1753. Then, 200 women, attired in their "Sunday best," appeared by prearrangement on the Common to demonstrate their skill with home spinning wheels, while a great crowd looked on. There was music, dancing, singing and general festivity. The occasion was arranged to create greater interest in the homecraft that was the forerunner of machine-made goods.

But getting back to 1935, there will be a special program of music and tableaux on the Common this evening. The newly assembled flag will also be on display.

Colors—Fire Boxes Stop Visiting Motorists

The color of Bosto's fire boxes came to the official notice of Mayor Mansfield today. He reported that frequent complaints had been made to him because these street-corner boxes are painted red and many motorists have mistaken them for traffic signals.

The boxes, the Mayor pointed out, do not change color, and some drivers, especially those from rural communities, wait for them to turn green, thus blocking traffic and causing accidents.

He said today he will ask the fire department to consider painting them another hue.

Tuners—Piano Trade Shows Decided Fortissimo

It was "good news" day for piano tuners holding their annual conference in Boston. Floyd B. Dean, professor of physics at the New England Conservatory of Music, told a group of tuners gathered at Jordan Hall that "the entire future of music depends upon the tuner." And Mary C. Gubbins, secretary of the National Association of Piano Tuners, Inc., told a Monitor representative that there was a decided revival coming in the trade due to the increasing interest in music throughout the United States.

"People in this country are hearing more music now than they have ever heard in our history," said Miss Gubbins. "Consequently they are becoming 'tone-conscious,' and they are sensitive to out-of-tune pianos. Furthermore, children are asking for the opportunity of learning instruments instead of having to be forced to it by parents. Piano sales are increasing, too. New designs are making the piano a more popular instrument than it has been for a long time."

Results: More music in the home, more work for the tuners. And the depression hatchet, which cut into budgets, forcing people to home entertainment, is largely responsible.

Piano tuning is no easy job. It takes 10 years of hard work before one becomes a full-fledged master of the craft. Most tuners begin as apprentices in factories. They study sound values, the physics of sound, not to mention the mechanics required to attend to the thousand-odd parts in the average piano. Members of the association, who represent about 60 per cent of all the tuners in the country, pass a test before entering which qualifies them to take care of a piano from stem to stern, or whatever it is on a piano.

Schools—Boston Plans For Record Attendance

Just 30 days from today Boston's public schools will open their doors to admit 135,500 boys and girls. This estimate is a record number of students, so today Boston's school committee planned record amounts of equipment.

Orders were prepared for 576,000 lead pencils, 1,339,200 pens, 6000 quarts of ink, and—because even the brightest students make mistakes—1600 pounds of rubber erasers.

Total cost of these supplies together with books and stationery required will amount to $1,200,000, the school committee announced.

In addition to these items, new typewriters, motion-picture machines, athletic equipment and many other requirements will be ordered within the next few weeks. To insure that this material is all of good quality, the committee will spend about $5000 in inspections and testing.

Headsets—Allow Deaf To Hear Talkies Better

To permit hard-of-hearing moviegoers more fully to enjoy the talking pictures, the Fine Arts Theater, Boston international film house, operated by George Kraska, is installing a Western Electric headphone network to bring the film music closer to these patrons. Throughout the Fine Arts are scattered 30 outlets.

These outlets are all connected directly to an amplifier which in turn is driven by the main talking picture amplifier of the theater itself. The hard-of-hearing person applies to the usher for a headset containing one receiver. The usher will then lead the patron to one of the locations about the theater according to patron's choice, and plug in the headset. A hand-operated volume control then allows the patron to adjust the music to a comfortable listening level.

ERA Music—Concert In Library Courtyard

Art, music and literature often combine in pleasant concord, and thus it is that in the Early Italian Renaissance courtyard of the Boston Public Library the sweet strains of chamber music will be added to the plashing of the fountain therein on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 7:30 p. m.

This modest, yet unusual concert will be given by the ERA Woodwind and Horn Ensemble under noted Ernst Hoffman, Nazi-banned conductor. A program of Beethoven, Schubert and Mozart will be offered.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1298kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Stanley High.....	The Merrymakers.	Sporting Matinee..
5:15	Agricultural reports..	Piano recital.....	"Story Builder" ...	Sporting Matinee..
5:30	Singing Lady.....	ERA Civic Orches-	"Jack Armstrong".	Sporting Matinee..
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	tra concert.....	Boy Scout drama.	Sporting Matinee..
6:00	Evening Journal.....	News; Eve. Tattler	News Service.....	"Buck Rogers".....
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Features; news...	Sketch; reports...	Cowboy songs.....
6:30	News; features.....	West Roxbury Sin-	Minute Men talk..	Dramatic sketch...
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	fonietta: concert	Feature; music....	Russian music.....
7:00	Dinner concert.....	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service.....
7:15	"Tony and Gus".....	'Musical Moments'	Sport Comment...	V Verrill; orch...
7:30	Radio Nature League.	Popular vocal.....	"Singin' Sam".....	Golf lesson.....
7:45	McGoogie Family.....	Government talk .	Boake Carter, news	Boy from Ireland.
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Beethoven memo-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	chestra; soloist..	Lace": soloists...	rial recital.....
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Wayne King and	"Dramatic Inter-	Coast Guard talk.
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch..	his orchestra.....	lude." music.....	Heidt's Orchestra.
9:00	N.T.G. and his Girls:	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Oiuskin's Orch.;	Civic Opera Or-
9:15	soloists; orchestra.	vocal soloists....	vocal soloists....	chestra concert,
9:30	Russian Symph. Choir	Eddy Duchin's Or-	Fred Waring and	from Chicago....
9:45	Goldman Band Con-	chestra; contest..	his Pennsylvan-	News Service.....
10:00	cert. Edwin Franko	"Morgan Sails the	ians; Col. Stoop-	"Tuning Around":
10:15	Goldman, conductor.	Caribbean," epic	nagle and Budd..	recording .....
10:30	WBZA Players, from	poem: dramatisa-	Jerry Cooper; or..	"Ici Paris"; solo-
10:45	Springfield studio...	tion and music...	Spotlight Revue....	ists; orchestra....
11:00	Reports; dance music	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Signs off.....
11:15	Delaporte's Orchestra	Sports; Harry	Hoff's Orchestra.	.....
11:30	Joe Reichman and his	Myers's Orch.....	Ted Fiorito and	.....
11:45	orchestra	"Open Road," sk.	his orchestra....	.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, "Concert Miniatures"; concert orchestra.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Two games, Braves-Cincinnati, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:30 WBZ, "Spotlight Revue"; light opera and musical comedy excerpts.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:45 WEEI, Mercado's Mexican Fiesta Orchestra; vocal soloist.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:15 WAAB, "He, She and They"; soloists; concert orchestra.
7:45 WEEI, "City Voices"; special network program.
8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramatic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Salute"; Elgart's String Orchestra; soloists; dramatic sketch.
8:30 WNAC, Guy Robertson, Elizabeth Lennox; Victor Arden's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "John Charles Thomas and his Neighbors"; dramatic and musical.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Jimmie Harkins; soloists; orchestra.
9:15 WAAB, Talk by Heywood Broun, columnist.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Sunset Concert by National Symphony Orchestra, Burle Marx, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Cavallo Band, from Grant Park, Chicago.
10:00 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; popular orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his dance orchestra; vocal soloist.
10:30 WBZ, The Venutians, Joe Venuti, conductor; soloist.

Rural Play Areas Advised at Grange Lecturers' Session

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Agriculture in Massachusetts should be broadened so that the land may be completely utilized, President Hugh P. Baker of Massachusetts State College said last night in speaking at the opening session of the 24th annual conference of New England Grange Lecturers. The meeting, held at the State College here, was attended by more than 1100 lecturers and members.

Outlining a plan for farmers' recreational co-operatives, Dr. Baker said: "We must recognize the opportunities of combining forestry with wild life management and conservation, and we must recognize the place that recreation holds."

Dr. Baker suggested that farmers of a community could organize a development to be known as a recreational area, with attractive overnight cottages, shower baths and swimming pool. He said that such places probably would attract large numbers of people from the cities, and would also stimulate the sale of produce on the farms.

The conference was opened by Mrs. Mary J. Schindler of Monponsett, president of the New England Grange Lecturers' Association. Allison P. Howes, lecturer of the Maine Grange, and Everett Stone, overseer of the Massachusetts Grange, spoke.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; becoming slightly cooler; Wednesday probably fair; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Massachusetts: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler in northwest portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly warmer on the east coast tonight; Wednesday fair.

New Hampshire: Local showers this afternoon or tonight; slightly cooler in south portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Vermont: Local showers this afternoon or possibly early tonight; cooler tonight; Wednesday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest, shifting to west, winds; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday; possibly showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	72	88	Minneapolis	64	78
Bermuda	74	84	New Orleans	80	86
Chicago	68	86	New York	74	82
Denver	60	82	Norfolk, Va.	78	88
Helena, Mont.	60	86	Philadelphia	76	88
Jacksonville	78	90	St. Louis	68	94
Kansas City	62	86	San Francisco	54	66
Los Angeles	70	92	Washington	78	90
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m., Aug. 13.
B—Maximum, Aug. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:09 p. m.; height, 11.1 feet.
Wednesday, 11:43 p. m.; height, 10 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:20 p. m.

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Jobless Turning To Trade Books, Librarian Finds

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—Miss E. Louise Jones, library adviser of the Massachusetts State Division of Public Libraries, says the unemployed are rapidly turning from light reading to a serious study of trades and professions.

"Those without employment have been taking advantage of their leisure to study in order to equip themselves for a job," she said today in a speech prepared for delivery before the New England Grange Lecturers' Conference at Massachusetts State College.

"New England has the best public library service of any similar group of states in the country," Miss Jones said.

"Massachusetts is the only State in the country giving library service to 100 per cent of its population. Connecticut serves 99.1 per cent of its population; New Hampshire, 99.6 per cent; Rhode Island, 96 per cent; Vermont, 93 per cent, and Maine, 74 per cent."

Miss Jones urged that the Grange support the library, citing "the great benefits to the people at large of a well-supported, intelligent library system."

Exclusive 'Hermits' Of Bar Harbor Will Appear in Pageant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 13—Wigs and costumes replaced tea and tennis here today as members of the summer colony plunged into rehearsal for a Procession of the Centuries, a series of historical incidents in the life of Mount Desert which will be their contribution to the program for Summer Visitor's Day here Friday.

General participation by summer residents from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington was much discussed, for not only is it a novelty as far as the annual Summer Visitor's Day programs are concerned, but a novelty in the tradition of Bar Harbor, in which public appearances by any considerable group of the "cottagers" have been rare. The pageant plan, however, was taking the entire community by storm, for in episode after episode were to be shown in the procession ancestors of both summer and year-round folk, and a background of both history and vacationing over several generations.

Among the prospective high lights was to be the playing of the part of Charles Tracy of New York, the original Bar Harbor "rusticator," by his grandson Steven Cook of New York. Tracy, father of the first Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, came here with a large party in 1855.

The parts of Bartholemy de Gregoire and his wife, Marie Theresa de Gregoire, granddaughter of Cadillac, are to be undertaken by Mr. and Mrs. John Thayer III of Philadelphia, whose summer home at Hull's Cove is the house originally occupied by the de Gregoires. The de Gregoire children are to be played by three Thayer children. It was the de Gregoires who in 1787 were granted the eastern half of Mount Desert Island, including Bar Harbor, by the Massachusetts Legislature.

Associated with the de Grégoires at Hull's Cove were members of the Hamor family, among the island's first permanent settlers. They will be represented in the procession by members of the Hamor family still resident here.

The bronzed torsos of CCC boys from local camps will lend color to the first episode in which early settlers are visited by a score of Abenaki Indians. The CCC contingent has agreed to take on the Indian assignment.

M. I. T. to Benefit In Bequests Left In Little's Will

Arthur D. Little, noted chemist, whose will was filed for probate today, left his estate to his widow, Henrietta Little of Brookline, with the exception of his controlling interest in Arthur D. Little, Incorporated, pioneer industrial research firm of Cambridge, which he directed to be held in trust for the benefit of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Little, chairman of the board of directors in the concern he founded, passed on Aug. 1.

Mrs. Little will share in the income from the stock of the concern now held by the trust, with the ownership of the controlling interest ultimately going to M. I. T. The plan calls for co-operation between the trustees of the concern and M. I. T. with a view to continuing the corporation as an independent agency for benefiting industry.

Commenting on the bequest, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Technology, said today: "This company absorbed Dr. Little's best energies for nearly 50 years. Its beginnings go back to a time when there was no appreciation of the place of science in industry, and for many years it was a pioneer. The institute will cooperate in every way to maintain the company's independent service to industry."

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Governor Keeps Cover on Ambitions

Politicians and political writers with "sure-fire" information as to Governor Curley's 1936 election plans are as plentiful as job-hunters on Beacon Hill. The only trouble is that they cannot agree on whether the Governor will seek Marcus A. Coolidge's seat in the United States Senate or drive for re-election as Governor.

And while everyone is making guesses as to the next Curley move, the Governor himself is keeping very still, at least as far as his future political ambitions are concerned. Therefore, any guesses are worth nothing at present. True, sometime ago at New Bedford, he gracefully "accepted" the nomination as United States Senator, but that acceptance by no means restricts him to a Senate campaign.

There is every reason to believe that the Governor, smart politician that he is, will refuse to show his hand before he knows what the Republicans are going to do. To state definitely now or soon that he will be a candidate either for re-election or for the Senate would immediately give the Republicans a chance to work for a long period of time to muster all their strength possible to beat him for the named position.

Of course, the Governor's best strategy would be to wait until the week before the Democratic convention in 1936 before issuing instructions to delegates as to what seat he will seek. Inasmuch as the Democratic convention will follow that of the G. O. P., the Governor would then have information as to whom the Republican candidates will be for both the Senate and gubernatorial posts. And the Governor would be able to run against the weakest Republican candidate.

However, it is douotful that the Governor will keep his ambitions secret until that time. But it is certain that no announcement will be made in 1935, unless the Governor, made overconfident by his legislative dictatorship, decides that, no matter how long the Republicans work, they cannot beat him.

All Eyes on Essex Second District

Massachusetts is due to have a "New Deal" election battle all its own in October. The post to be battled for is not so important as that involved in the Republican victory in Rhode Island last week. It involves the election of a State Senator from the Second Essex District to fill out the unexpired term of the late Senator Albert Pierce, Salem Republican.

Yet the post is important to Governor Curley in controlling the Legislature next year. Although the district is nominally Republican, even some Republicans concede the Democrats a good chance for victory on Oct. 24, when the special election takes place. If the Democrats do win, they will possess 20 of the 40 Senate seats.

Having equal Senate strength with the Republicans, the Democrats would actually control the body upon any issue backed strongly by Governor Curley, for it has already been proved that the Governor can have the vote of Senator James G. Moran, Republican President of the Senate, any time he needs it.

Thus, with complete and easy control of the Senate as a prize for winning the Second Essex election, it can be expected that the Democrats will make a real battle. And the issue may well be the Massachusetts work and wages "New Deal" as exemplified by Governor Curley. Without a doubt the Republicans will "crack down" on the Curley spending policies and his iron-fisted control of the Legislature. The Democrats, on the other hand, probably will point out the Curley success in furthering his "work and wages" program.

A Republican victory, unless of astounding proportions, would not mean a repudiation of Governor Curley's "New Deal," because of the district's normal Republican tendencies. But a Democratic victory could actually be interpreted as "go ahead" signal to Governor Curley from the district.

Edgar M. Mills

Arbitration Board Ends 7-Weeks Strike At Waterbury, Conn.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—William F. Steinmiller, secretary of the state board of mediation and arbitration, announced settlement last night of the seven-weeks strike of 450 employees of the Watertown Undergarment Company here, after a lengthy conference.

Employees started back to work today, but owing to the nature of the production at the factory, there will be some delay in replacing all of them at their jobs. This is expected, however, within two weeks.

The precise terms of the agreement were not divulged, but it was reported that the scale of wages and prices for piece work as adopted in the conference between the board members, union representatives and company officials, is close to that in force under the NRA. It was an announcement of a drastic cut in the NRA scale, which brought about the strike.

Boston Events Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

COHASSET—"The Torchbearers," starring Mary Young, by South Shore Players, Town Hall Playhouse, 8:30.

DENNIS — "Saturday's Children," Maxwell Anderson comedy, with Ruth Gordon, Donald MacDonald and Philip Huston. Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—"Oil for the Lamps of China," 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. "Ladies Love Danger."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Dante's Inferno," with Spencer Tracy and Claire Trevor. Parable of a Kreuger of the amusement world who comes to grief when his ship catches fire at sea. Fenway, 2:05, 4:39, 7:13, 9:47. Paramount, 9, 11:31 a. m., 2:02, 4:33, 7:04, 9:35.

FINE ARTS—"The Blue Light." Legend of the Dolomite region in northern Italy, poetically and artistically filmed with peasants in natural roles. 1, 3:10, 5:15, 7:35, 9:55. "Dawn to Dawn."

KEITH'S MEMORIAL—"Jalna." Mazo de la Roche's novel of the flavorsome characters and doings of the Whiteoaks family of Ontario. With Kay Johnson, Ian Hunter, C. Aubrey Smith and Sir Nigel Bruce. 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

ORPHEUM — "Woman Wanted," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Vaudeville.

STATE—"Smilin' Through," return engagement, with Norma Shearer, Leslie Howard and Fredric March. 2:50, 3:55, 7, 10. "After the Dance," with Nancy Carroll.

METROPOLITAN—"Every Night at Eight," with George Raft, Alice Faye, Patsy Kelly and Frances Langford. Musical comedy mildly satirizing the radio. 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. On stage, Leo Carrillo in person; Elida Ballet; vaudeville.

MODERN — "Shanghai," with Charles Boyer and Loretta Young. 9, 11:33 a. m., 2:06, 4:39, 7:12, 9:45. "One Frightened Night," with Mary Carlisle.

BOSTON — "Manhattan Moon," with Ricardo Cortez. Night club romance. 11:29 a. m., 2:11, 4:55, 7:39, 10:27. "The Triumph of Sherlock Holmes."

TREMONT—"The Bride of Frankenstein," with Boris Karloff, and "It's a Small World," with Spencer Tracy. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

UPTOWN—"She," from Sir H. Rider Haggard's fantastic novel of the 500-year-old Siberian princess. 1, 4, 7:05, 10:05. "Paris in the Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Ginger," with Jane Withers. 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. "The Healer," with Ralph Bellamy.

UNIVERSITY—"No More Ladies," with Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "The Glass Key," with George Raft.

SOUTH STATION—Cartoon. "Good Little Monkeys": radio feature. "Is My Face Black": comedy. "Big Business." Other features. 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Music

BROOKLINE CONCERT—ERA Opera Orchestra and Chorus, Raffaele Martino, conductor, in condensed version of Verdi's "Rigoletto" at Dean Road Playground Shell. 8:15.

JAMAICA POND CONCERT—ERA Band, Walton Ives, conductor, at bandstand, Jamaicaway, 8.

MALDEN CONCERT—ERA Band, Frank Gurley, conductor, at Hunting Park, 8.

Other Events

ERA CIVIC THEATER OF BOSTON—"The Private Secretary," by Charles Hawtrey, with ERA Orchestra, First M. E. Church, Temple Street, near Derne Street, West End. 7:45.

ERA TALK—Louis Lipp and John Crooks on "Social Security," with ERA Orchestra, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A., 316 Huntington Avenue, 8.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—With ERA Orchestra, Williams Municipal Building, Shawmut Avenue and West Brookline Street, South End, 8.

Tomorrow

Music

NOON CONCERT — Boston ERA Civic Chorus, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor. Parkman Bandstand on the Common.

DORCHESTER CONCERT — ERA Civic Theater Orchestra, Leon J. Goldman, conductor, Bandstand, Franklin Park, 3:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Saints and Symbols"; free guidance by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

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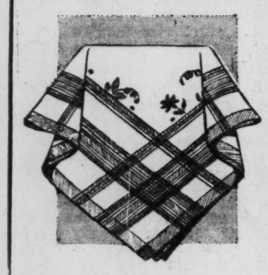
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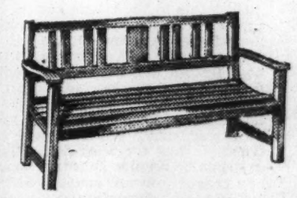
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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

in earnest on Thursday. Mr. Eden is accompanied by Sir Robert Vansittart.

It is understood the British will suggest granting to Italy the most substantial economic concessions in Ethiopia which are accepable to Addis Ababa—if possible, guarded by League supervision. As seen here, the real problem is what France is going to do. Both Premier Laval and powers fail to avert war now, Britain cannot be expected to aid Italian interests should the situation in central Europe be threatened.

Britain in effect, therefore, makes her support of the proposed Danubian pact, agreed on by France and Italy yesterday, conditional on Rome's fair dealing with Ethiopia and the League.

Oslo, Norway: The Foreign Secretaries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland agreed today to meet Aug. 28 and 29 in Oslo to discuss the stand to be taken on the Italo-Ethiopian and other questions coming before the League of Nations in September, the Associated Press reports.

League mandate looms: Page 1. Smuts adds his protest: Page 9.

Post—Alights at Fairbanks With Rogers

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP)—The flying team of Wiley Post and Will Rogers unexpectedly arrived here yesterday from Aklavik, Y. T.

Word of their arrival spread quickly, and hundreds of persons flocked to the Chena River to greet Post, a visitor here on his around-the-world flights, and Rogers, viewing the city for the first time.

Both said they would stay here until they "felt the urge" to move on.

Long's Presidential Candidacy Adds to Hope of Republicans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 13—Huey P. Long will run both for the Presidency and the United States Senate next year, it is regarded as assured among his political intimates in Louisiana.

The Senator will not be deterred by the pronouncement of President Roosevelt for "soaking the rich," aver associates of the Kingfish.

They quote him as feeling that the President is endeavoring to win over Long's "share-the-wealth" following without going nearly so far as the Senator thinks necessary.

Unless he wins the Democratic nomination Long will practically attempt a third party movement all his own. The possibility raises concern within his opposition here. The chance that he might draw away enough liberals from President Roosevelt to turn the election to the Republicans is considered important, and reports from Washington indicate that G. O. P. leaders are elated over the prospects.

Both Candidacies Possible

The Senator can make the race for President without interfering with a candidacy for the senatorship, since the latter will be decided in January at the Democratic primary. Indeed the Kingfish moved up the congressional elections from their usual time in the autumn to the first of the year. This early disposition of state and senatorial campaigns, leaving the balance of next year free, is regarded by some as clearing the way for presidential politics.

His plan to take out his sound trucks on an oratorical jaunt into the North is regarded here as a forerunner of his presidential program.

His step toward registering the Negro vote is similarly interpreted. Traditionally the Negroes, outside of a small number of federal employees, etc., do not vote in Louisiana. When Long recently abolished the poll tax, he still kept the requirement of twice signing to gain eligibility to vote. Under his encouragement more than 50,000 Negroes recently signed the first set of books.

Registration of Negroes

Report credits the Senator with making a show of giving political equality to the Negro in order to win the large Negro vote in the North. Both sides here, Long and anti-Long, appear to believe this explanation.

Long men point out that until the Negroes sign for the second time, making the actual registration, they cannot vote. The last signature is accompanied by an educational test, which for many years has been utilized to bar the Negro vote.

If Negroes fail to pass the test and so prove ineligible to register, Long will have an alibi in the North, it is remarked, on the ground that the Negroes were unable to qualify, and that was not his fault.

Seeks Republican Support

Long purposes to reach out for "share the wealth" sentiment in the Republican as well as the Democratic Party. His optimistic followers vision the possibility that his campaign will win the sympathy of as many as 10,000,000 voters, that this swing will show up in straw votes, that he will be seen to hold the balance of power in the election, and that the older parties will then dicker for his support.

Such a bargain he would make, it is declared, but only on the pledge of full recognition of his "share the wealth" program and certain assurance it would be carried out after the election.

Several factors in a national election, however, seem vague as yet in the calculations of Long enthusiasts.

Apparently he would undertake a one-man campaign. While he would have helpers, it would be essentially a single-handed job. The United States is a large territory for one candidate to cover. Financing of a national race would require a great amount of money.

Long Tells Senators Of Intention to Run

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Senator Huey P. Long (D) of Louisiana has told colleagues in the Senate that he has decided definitely to run for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1936.

He told them, furthermore, that if President Roosevelt was renominated, he would run as an independent, unless the Republicans nominated someone he could support.

Long's plans were reported to the Associated Press today by several Senators with whom he talked. The Louisianan, however, refused to discuss them, saying he had no comment. He did say, though, that if he ran, it would not be to "beat Roosevelt," but to elect himself.

Republican Senators in whom Long confided were elated. They felt his decision was a "big break" for the G. O. P., and might swing the election their way. For a long time many Republicans have felt they could win if Long would run to take "radical" votes away from the Democrats.

Government Accused Of Breaking Dry Law

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. John R. Golden, militant Kansas Prohibitionist, denounced the Roosevelt Administration Aug. 11 for "breaking its promise" to protect dry states from the "liquor traffic."

A federal treasury report issued Friday reveals "the startling fact," the dry leader declared, that 7792 federal permits to sell liquor were issued Kansans during the fiscal year which closed June 30.

"In issuing those permits," Dr. Golden said, "the Government gave its sanction to liquor sales, which are prohibited under the Kansas Constitution."

Mexican Women To Go to Polls For First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Women will be allowed to vote for the first time in Mexican history at the coming Vera Cruz elections.

The National Revolutionary Party came to this decision after a careful study of the question which has split political factions for the past year.

Early in 1934 leading clubwomen and teachers began an active campaign for feminine rights but many obstacles were put in their way. The most outstanding reason offered by the Senate for its refusal to permit women to vote was the fact that Mexican women are still under the intellectual dominion of the church. The immediate swing to the "Right" of the Spanish cabinet as soon as women began to vote in that country was cited as an example of the future fate of Mexico. This reason was considered sufficiently valid last year to squelch all hope of women participating in the presidential elections.

Constitution Sets No Limit

The recent announcement in regard to Vera Cruz, although obviously an experiment, is nevertheless a certain victory and one that should have far-reaching consequences. It is not likely that once Mexican women have tasted political freedom they will be willing to relinquish their hard-earned rights.

The National Revolutionary Party has declared the Mexican Constitution does not establish any limitations to the legal rights of women; the civil legislation recognizes her status as equal to that of man; the Agrarian Code permits her to receive plots of land from the Government for cultivation when she is the acknowledged head of a family; the workers' legislation protects her rights as a laborer and the fundamental principles of the party were formed to encourage and stimulate the participation of women in political life.

Housewives Are Barred

In accordance with these factors, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The State elections will take place on the 18th of August.
2. Working women will be permitted to vote.
3. For this occasion, the customary rule of presenting tickets of membership in the National Revolutionary Party will be set aside.
4. The elections will be held in geographical zones of five kilometers each.

The most disturbing note in the program is that which limits the vote to working women, only. This is understood definitely to exclude housewives who will undoubtedly resent the slight and protest publicly at the time of the elections. For the present, however, Mexican women in general seem to feel that a partial victory is much better than the defeat they have faced in the past.

Turn of Democratic Tide Seen by Reed

FAIRVIEW, Mich., Aug. 13 (AP)—Former Senator James A. Reed, Missouri Democrat, predicted today that if the Republican Party adopts a good platform and nominates a good candidate, it can defeat President Roosevelt in 1936.

He expressed the belief, however, that the Democrats should nominate a conservative candidate rather than Mr. Roosevelt.

"There is a decided reaction against the so-called New Deal," he said, in an interview at his vacation camp on Flat Lake. "The people are turning against it." He made it clear that he favored the selection of a conservative rather than a liberal Democratic candidate.

He mentioned three former governors as in his opinion acceptable: Alfred E. Smith of New York; Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, and Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland.

"I don't know what part yet I'll take in the 1936 campaign," he said, "but I always have been active."

He said he knew of no concerted movement to prevent Mr. Roosevelt's renomination, but that there were a number of scattered drives with this objective. He said they must be united to accomplish such a purpose.

Current Recovery Appears Based on Substantial Data

(Continued from Page 1)

most favorable element in the business picture."

Several factors may be adduced to explain the rise:

1. The revival of faith in the private property system.
2. The end of industrial restrictionism.
3. Cheap money.
4. The time element.

Recovery in a system of private enterprise depends basically upon the reassertion of private enterprise. And enterprise will not be forthcoming unless there is an assurance of profit. Justifiably or not, businessmen have thought of Mr. Roosevelt as the enemy of the profit system. One can point to many tributes by him to that system, but he has always attached a qualification, and it is this qualification which has created concern. Concern among businessmen is translated into do-nothingness.

Events Prove Otherwise

Business imagined that in this alleged assault on the private profit system the electorate stood behind Mr. Roosevelt. There was the overwhelming verdict of last November as proof. Not one commentator imagined that, when the present session of Congress was called, the legislators would be anything more than rubber stamps.

Events belied the portent. Legislative independence has grown with the months, and every time it has been asserted, the assertion has been against any attempt to damage the private profit system at its Achilles heel, which is the sanctity of contract as related to property rights.

Perhaps the legislative action that has mainly impressed the business world is the one in connection with the AAA amendments and the gold clause suits. In both cases the Administration wished to shut the door to damage suits against the Government.

Protested Blanket Immunity

Congress objected to the bestowal of any such blanket immunity. Of all the acts that have attracted attention in business circles, this, I find, is the one most lauded. Business sentiment, which has to improve before business can improve, has thrived on Mr. Roosevelt's reverses. They are bull factors nowadays in Wall Street.

The end of industrial restrictionism has put purchasing power in consumers' hands by bringing about lower prices. Lower prices add to one's income just as much as, though less visibly than, a rise in money wages. They make the increase of farm income effective as purchasing power.

Under the combined influence of NRA and AAA the consumer was caught in a vise. Thousands of people who ate pork through the depression, for instance, find that pork is now beyond them. In such circumstances they could not be expected to attest that they had more purchasing power solely because their money wages have gone up. Their real wages, or purchasing power, have gone down. This pressure is still present in farm products.

Year Before Court Ruling

But relief came from high factory prices a year before the Supreme Court handed down its verdict. The judiciary gave the NRA a legal funeral, but the housewife, as she is doing today in regard to farm products, indulged in general buyers' strikes against factory goods. Where the Supreme Court rendered a service was in restoring conditions in which a return to price monopoly is impossible.

Never before have the retailers been so impressed with the buying movement under the new conditions. A survey just completed by the National Retail Dry Goods Association is extremely optimistic. Merchants are planning upon a 10 to 15 per cent sales gain for the remainder of the year. Farmers again have money to spend. With the end of industrial restriction, the farmer's purchasing power has risen from 62.8 per cent of the 1929 level for the first six months of last year, to 68.5 this year. The same factor has benefited the wage-earner, though, of course, not to the same extent, since he has to spend much of his budget on farm products, which are kept artificially high in price.

Recovery Comes in Waves

Real recovery is often said to proceed in a series of buying movements. The wage-earner comes first, then the foreman, and finally the director. This is another way of saying that progress out of a depression must pass from consumer buying to capital goods buying. It is in the capital goods industry, it should be noted, where the great bulk of the unemployment exists.

What is it that persuades the director to add to his plant? Confidence supplies the motivating force. But other conditions play a part, and one of them is the cheapness or otherwise of money. Sooner or later, according to the accepted theory, cheap money will correct a downturn.

Never before in history has money been so cheap. So cheap is it that the United States Government is able to do its short borrowing for such low rates that one might say that the lenders are *giving* the Treasury the custody of their funds. Investors will do this only as long as other investment opportunities are lacking.

Delightful Consummation

So the spilling over of money into industry depends upon the development of a mutuality of interest between director and investor. This is now being achieved. Money which is earning practically no interest at all is being driven either into the stock market or into the buying of new bonds offered by industrial corporations.

The volume of corporation security financing in July amounted to $440,000,000. This is the largest monthly amount since the first part of 1931. For the first seven months the total amount reached $2,221,000,000. This compares with $1,285,000,000 and $615,000,000 in the corresponding periods of 1934 and 1933 respectively.

It is true that this financing in the main represents refunding. In other words, it means a redemption of one bond on which a high interest is being paid and the contraction of another at a lower interest rate. This does not put new money at work in building or improving plants.

It merely improves balance sheets. But this is an important preliminary to the other, for when an industry has to spend less money on old plants, it has more money to spend on improvements as well as new plants.

Capital Goods

Figures appearing in the current bulletin of the National City Bank of New York show to what extent the upturn in improvements has gone. For the first six months in 1935 the increase over the total for the corresponding period in 1934 in many basic lines was as follows: Machine tool orders, 47 per cent; air-conditioning equipment, 36 per cent; lumber orders, 17.5 per cent. Such advances have probably been obtained without recourse to the investors. When investment money is used, the gains to the capital goods industries are likely to be spectacular, for there is a tremendous welled-up demand for replacements due to obsolescence and extensions due to the change and growth in consumer demands.

It is in this latter respect that time is always on the side of recovery.

Roosevelt Bars Civilian Planes In Asian Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Wings over the Pacific were throbbing this morning: in fact and in even more important underlying American policy.

Air power has become a factor even outweighing naval or military power in the foreign policies of the United States, and developments are many on a wide front. Events, yesterday and today, included the following:

President Roosevelt forbids civilian aircraft to fly over those of the Aleutian Islands, nearest the Asiatic mainland—this is believed to be the first time in American history that a nonfortified, almost nonoccupied area is thus prohibited. The islands are included in a list of 24 military and naval reservations on which the President, by an unexpected executive order, places strict "keep off" signs.

The President also signs the Wilcox Act, authorizing the construction of "frontier defense bases" in widely scattered areas, near the Canadian border, in the Alaskan and Panama areas. The bill carried no appropriations, and resembles the Vinson Naval Act in this regard. It is simply a statement of policy.

Bids for Mail Route

Meantime, the Yankee Clipper of the Pan American Airways started from Hawaii on its continued flight to Midway, and on to Wake Island and the western Pacific, charting the way for an air line which will lead from the United States to the heart of Asiatic civilization.

The Post Office Department announces that bids for the operation of this air line as a mail route will be opened late in October, with a 10-year subsidy contract. The route is specifically from San Francisco to Honolulu and Manila to Canton and return, and all bids will be examined by a committee composed of the Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of Commerce.

A new Martin bomber is also announced with unprecedented weight-lifting capacity proportionate to its size, and takes its place beside the new Boeing bomber which within recent weeks has revealed tremendous offensive qualities. An army bombardment competition at Dayton, Ohio, on Aug. 22 will throw the spotlight on the vast recent development in the air.

Safety Point Cited

The President's executive order against flying over designated militarized areas was taken on the ground of safety—that it would prevent private craft from crashing into the Government's stores of high explosives. Needless to say, there are no high explosives on the Aleutian Islands west of the 16th meridian, west longitude, which is the area that is forbidden to aircraft.

The Navy used Dutch Harbor, right on the 167th meridian, during its submarine maneuvers last year, but until the Washington Naval Treaty expires at the end of 1936 it will be impossible to fortify the islands. Seaplane squadrons have also used the islands.

Federal Projects In Vermont Towns Call for $151,818

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced yesterday the President had approved allotment of $99,476 from federal funds for work projects in 12 Vermont communities. In addition, $52,342 has been pledged by various sponsors of the projects, a total of $151,818.

Barre drew the largest share, $44,676, for federal road construction, with sponsors contributing an additional $13,085. Other projects approved include:

Vergennes: Extension of water supply, $1391 federal funds; sponsor's contribution, $1982; construction of bituminous street surface, federal funds $5340, sponsor's contribution $6954.

East Arlington: Construction of sanitary sewer, federal funds $1563; sponsor's contribution $423.

Ryegate; Road construction, federal funds $1764; sponsor's contribution, $1652.

St. Johnsbury: Construction of airport, federal funds $3046; sponsor's contribution, $64.

Winooski: Construction of curbs and sidewalks, federal funds, $9,883; sponsor's contribution, $14,571.

Rutland: Remodeling of women's reformatory, including improvements to recreational field and landscape grounds, federal funds, $10,777; sponsor's contribution, $2016.

Middlesex: Road construction, federal funds, $2772; sponsor's contribution, $1791.

Montpelier: Bridge repair and painting, federal funds, $4000; sponsor's contribution, $2680.

Northfield: Road Construction, federal funds $12,180; sponsor's contribution $4667.

Woodbury: Road Construction, federal funds $756, sponsor's contribution, $431.

Springfield: Road construction, federal funds $1050; sponsor's contribution, $1416.

Boykin Is Unopposed Choice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Frank W. Boykin of Mobile, unopposed Democratic candidate, became representative to Congress from the first Alabama district July 30. Only a few hundred voters took the trouble to go to the polls in an election with one candidate. Mr. Boykin succeeds Representative John McDuffie, who resigned to become federal district judge.

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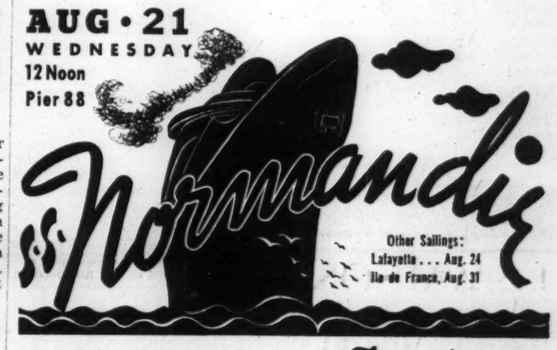

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GRAMERCY 5-4320

Fame's High Cost: Grafton Forced To Steamroll Self Into Movie Shape

GRAFTON, Mass., Aug. 13 (AP)—So much traffic has poured through Grafton's "1906 Era" streets in the last few days to see the filming of scenes for Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness" that the town was forced yesterday to hire a steamroller at $10 a day to smooth them; and then was compelled to silence the roller every time Director Clarence Brown cried "Camera!"

But the movie production company is reimbursing the town for the roller. The road was much too tough for the "perambulator," the huge rolling crane-camera which went into action yesterday taking the first love scenes between Cecelia Parker and Eric Linden, juvenile leads.

The two young stars played before a throng of from 300 to 600 curious and in front of the magnificent Keith mansion; a white-porticoed, tree-shaded house which was one reason why the company came from California, a bit of real New England scenery.

Difficulties between the company and union locals were ironed out at a conference yesterday, attended by Director Brown and John B. Hauser, union business agent. Brown said his men were all members of a union, if not affiliated with the local, and refused local help.

Brown estimates that the Grafton scenes, which will occupy not more than five minutes of the screen in time, will consume four days in the making.

Sir William Watson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, Eng., Aug. 13—Sir William Watson, who passed on today in Ditchling, Sussex, was ranked by literary authorities with the leading poets of his time. His work, "The Prince's Quest," marked the beginning of a career that covered a span of more than 50 years. Sir William had a natural aptitude for poetry inspired by great public events which led many to term him the "perfect poet laureate." Gladstone placed him on the civil pension list in 1893. He was knighted in 1917.

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Major Rookie Talent Plentiful This Year

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back a few years ago, selecting an all-star major-league team of rookies, or first-year regulars, was a problem one hesitated to tackle. For three seasons, beginning with 1925, there was a dearth of potential big leaguers. Perhaps this can be explained by pointing to the fact that most college men of that period—and the majority of major-league stars of today are former collegians—were turning to other professions and not considering professional baseball as a means of livelihood. At the moment, however, many college athletes welcome the fat contracts of the New York Yankees, or Chicago Cubs, or Boston Red Sox, when they have completed their courses.

For this reason, possibly, the list of youngsters who have made good as first-year regulars this season is a long and promising one. Last year the leagues were short of catching recruits. Working behind the plate almost every day is hard labor, and most youngsters hesitate to learn the catching art for this reason. This year, although rookie catchers are not plentiful, a young fellow named Ken O'Dea is slugging his way into a regular berth with the Chicago Cubs. Right now, it looks as if Ken would be Chicago's No. 1 receiver in 1936, which means that the veteran Gabby Hartnett would need to take a back seat.

Tommy Heath of the St. Louis Browns has shown potentialities with mask and protector. He is the leading young backstop in the American League.

Shortage of Catchers

While there seems to be a shortage of material on the receiving end of the battery, there are plenty of potential greats among the pitchers. Johnny Whitehead of the Chicago White Sox walked in from the Texas League and, without any previous major-league experience, proceeded to make the experts wonder over his mechanical pitching perfection. Vernon Wilshere, a left-hander, is Connie Mack's latest pitching discovery, and the young man promises to take up the burden set down by Bob Grove, Eddie Plank, Herb Pennock, Rube Waddell and George Walberg, all great "lefty" boxmen under the Mack banner.

Clydell Castleman changed the New York Giants' Big Four pitching staff into a Big Five by his early season accomplishments and has maintained that pace. Cy Blanton of the Pittsburgh Pirates is in the big leagues to stay. Cy ranks as the most valuable first-year man in the National League. Vito Tamulis, a Yankee, and Joe Sullivan of the Tigers have shown enough ability to remain with their clubs through the season. Bucky Walters, although a veteran infielder, is having his first year at pitching and is worthy of mention.

For outfielders, there are Ival Goodman of the Cincinnati Reds, Stan Bordagaray of Brooklyn, Terry Moore of the Cardinals, Wally Moses of the Athletics, Ray Radcliff of the White Sox and Melo Almada of the Red Sox. The last three, all American Leaguers, are the class of this group. Almada is one of the prize rookies of the year and should have many brilliant years at Fenway Park.

Phil Cavaretta of the Cubs and Babe Dahlgren, another Red Sox hopeful, are the leading youngster first basemen. The former has shown the more promise of the two, although Dahlgren is rated one of the classiest fielders in the business.

Kampouris at Second

Alex Kampouris of Cincinnati is making the grade at second base. His chief rival for rookie honors at that position is Lamar Newsome of the Athletics. Roy Hughes of Cleveland and Billy Myers of the Reds are the outstanding shortstops. Myers has been given more of an opportunity to play regularly because of Charlie Dressen's rebuilding plans at Cincinnati.

Lew Riggs, another one of Dressen's finds, is firmly entrenched at third base. He should play a leading role in the future plans of the Reds. Herman Clifton, Marvin Owen's understudy at Detroit, was given an opportunity to play regularly during the early weeks of the season and hit the ball hard.

These rookies appeared to be the pick of the crop when the season had reached the halfway mark, but another list nearly as long includes names that are liable to be found in major league box scores for many more years. Other first-year pitchers follow: Vernon Kennedy of the White Sox; Coppola and Pettit of Washington; Walkup of the Browns; Caster of the Athletics; Hatter of Detroit; Pezzullo, Jorgens and Bivin of the Phillies; Kowalik of the Cubs; Hollingsworth and Schott of the Reds, and Heusser of the Cardinals.

Other outfielders in the rookie class include Selkirk and Hill of the Yankees, Powell of the Senators, Wright and Bell of the Browns and Washington of the White Sox. Al Cuccinello of the Giants and Joe Coscarart of the Braves are infielders of promise.

Olympic Club Men Take Three Firsts

HAMEENLINNA, Finland, Aug. 13 (AP)—Olympic Club members of the American track and field team touring Finland won three out of four events yesterday in their final meet staged before a crowd of 3000. The team has been invited to Russia to compete in exhibitions before leaving for home.

Eloy Robinson, in the 800 meters, was the only California loser. He was beaten by the Finn, Teileri, who ran the 800 in 1m., 54s. with Robinson, apparently tired from so much traveling, seven tenths of a second behind.

Jack Mauger pole-vaulted 13ft., 1½ins. to win his specialty and Gordon Dunn won both the shotput, with a heave of 48 ft., 7 ins., and the discus with a toss of 153ft., 2½ins.

Spain and New Zealand Will Be Represented

NEW YORK, Aug. 12 (AP)—Spain and New Zealand will be among the foreign nations represented in the United States singles tennis championships which begin at Forest Hills Thursday, Aug. 29.

Enrique G. Maier will compete for Spain and Eskell Dundas Andrews for New Zealand. They augment entries from France, Czechoslovakia and England.

Maier, a native of Barcelona, has held the singles championship of Spain from 1931 to 1935 and has to his credit Wimbledon victories over Bunny Austin of England and Jack Crawford of Australia. He has been a member of the Spanish Davis Cup team for several years.

Andrews is a graduate of Cambridge University in England and was the captain of the 1935 New Zealand Davis Cup team. He has played in a number of championships at Wimbledon.

Pocono Aquatic Title

SKYTOP, Penna., Aug. 12 (AP)—Eddie Sabol of Philadelphia, national interscholastic 100-yard swimming champion, won the men's crown in the Pocono Mountains A. A. U. swimming meet at Lower Lake Saturday, with 16 points. Doris Kelman of Providence, R. I., won the women's championship with 11 points.

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Ten Guesses (61)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; she "called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks" (see Judges 16:19).
2—No; they are made almost exclusively in Peru and Ecuador.
3—No; but they may not be mutilated and then returned to circulation.
4—Yes; on Jan. 1 of 1835, 1836, and 1837, the United States Treasury had more than enough funds on hand to meet all obligations.
5—Yes.
6—Yes.
7—Yes.
8—No; by Humperdinck.
9—Yes; his name was François Marie Arouet.
10—Yes; almost 90 per cent of them are American citizens, most of them being native born.

GOING TO Cape May?

STOP AT THIS SIGN OF GREATER VALUES!

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Aug. 13, 1910

JAKE POWELL of St. Louis won a pitchers' battle from Ed Karger of the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 0. The winners made only three hits and the losers four. Powell connected with one hit and scored a run. Duffy Lewis made two hits for a losing cause, a double and single.

Top Flight Stars Viewing Future Rounds in Doubt

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—The top flight players in the 19th annual Newport Casino tennis tournament viewed the future with doubt today for the third and fourth round programs appeared full of grief for those trying to play themselves into form.

None of them was forced to extend himself during yesterday's opening competition, which was featured by the steady performances of Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, the national clay-court and eastern grass titlist, and Roderich Menzel, the Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star.

Grant, who has decided to reject the $14,200 offer promoter Bill O'Brien made for his services for nine months, probably will find Menzel blocking his path when he reaches the quarterfinals.

Top-seeded Francis X. Shields, who halted his film career to make the eastern grass swing, drew Ramsey Potts Jr. of Memphis, Tenn., as his third round rival.

The second-seeded Don Budge and his Davis Cup teammate, Gene Mako, faced sturdy opposition from two newcomers to the major tennis wars, Jess Millman of Los Angeles and Bernard Welsh of Washington.

Frankie Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., who was runnerup to the absent Wilmer Allison here last year, found G. Ramey Donovan of New York as his third round foeman. Enrique Maier of the Spanish Davis Cup team, who had a default to thank for his start in the tourney, was pitted against J. Gilbert Hall, the New Jersey veteran, who was seeded seventh on the list of eight.

Gregory Mangin of Newark, ranked sixth in the draw, shared a third round bracket with W. L. Van Alen of Newport, and the other favored player, Wilmer Hines of Columbia, S. C., was down for a second rounder against T. S. Matthews of Newport.

Tournament officials, due to the large number of late arrivals, were unable to line up their doubles program yesterday, and they appeared incapable of getting the team play started before tomorrow. They will keep things moving, however, by reducing the singles play to the round of eight by nightfall.

WPA Has Millions For Sport Projects

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12 (AP)—Before next New Year's Day rolls around the Federal Government probably will have allotted upwards of $100,000,000 for sport projects.

In the past six weeks, the Works Progress Administration says, $34,564,400 of Federal funds have been assigned for expenditure on parks, swimming pools, athletic fields and other sport interests.

This covers funds allotted to just 15 states and New York City. An accurate estimate of the total for this year is impossible, officials say.

Here's the Government "breakdown" on expenditures to date:

Recreation program, $1,200,218.
Athletic fields (baseball, football, basket ball, etc.), $2,007,065.
Tennis courts, $58,155.
Playgrounds, $7,630,868.
Swimming pools, $8,278,730.
Bathing beaches, $182,744.
Stadia, $61,867.
Park construction, $900,285.
Park improvements, $11,689,986.
Gymnasia, $197,553.
Golf courses, $2,043,964.
Community centers, $312,965.

Mrs. Moody Will Not Play in U. S. Doubles

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody said yesterday her reported entry in doubles matches of a national tournament starting at Brookline, Mass., next Saturday was "a complete surprise" to her.

"This is the first I have heard of it," she said. "I have not entered any doubles competition and did not know there was a tournament at Brookline at this time. I will not play in the national doubles this year."

Mrs. Moody said she was at a loss how to explain the entry of her name. "Perhaps somebody thought it was being funny," she volunteered.

With her eyes focused on the national singles crown, Mrs. Moody already had inaugurated a practice campaign that will bring her onto the courts here several times a week.

Maidstone Title to Tailer

EAST HAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 12 (AP)—T. Suffern Tailer of Newport, R. I., captured the fourth annual Maidstone invitation golf title yesterday after a 20-hole struggle in the rain in which he defeated Alex Gerard Jd. of Salisbury, 1 up. Tailer, who won the Rhode Island open championship last Tuesday, accounted for the second extra hole by sinking a six-foot putt for a birdie 4 and thereby thwarted Gerard's third successive bid for final honors in the tourney. Jess Sweetser, first United States born golfer to win the British amateur championship, playing in the second 16, scored a hole-in-one at the 132-yard twelfth in a match in which he defeated Johnny Riddell of Cherry Valley.

International League

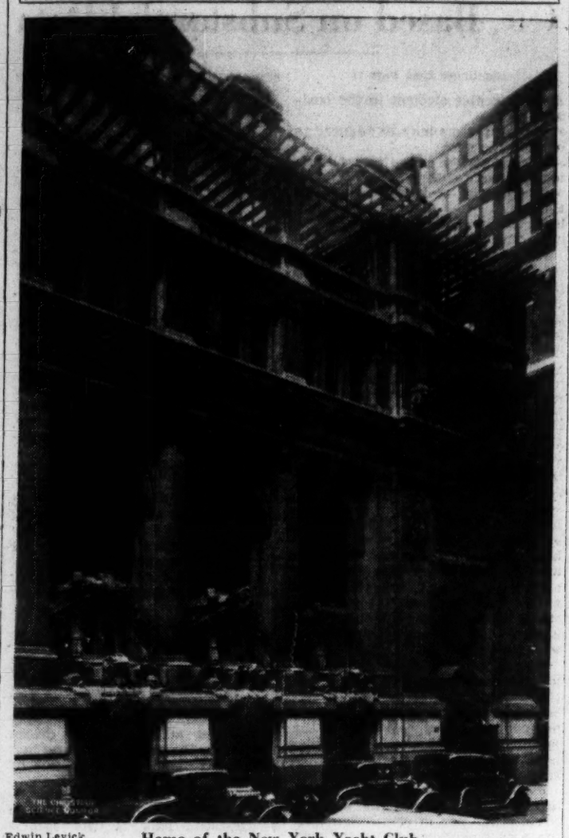
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Syracuse	71	55	.563
Montreal	68	54	.557
Baltimore	66	56	.541
Buffalo	66	57	.537
Toronto	66	59	.528
Newark	63	62	.504
Rochester	49	71	.408
Albany	42	77	.353

Results Aug. 12
Syracuse 11, Rochester 4.
Buffalo 10, Albany 4.
Newark 5, Toronto 3.
Baltimore 6, Montreal 5.

Athlete Called to Colors

MILAN, Aug. 12 (AP)—Luigi Beccali, Italy's Olympic 1500-meter champion, has been called to the colors as a noncommissioned officer to participate in maneuvers. Beccali already has reported to the 12th "Bersaglieri" light infantry stationed at Pola to take up his duties as company sergeant.

Famous Yacht Club



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Houses the Finest Collection of Yacht Models Anywhere in the World, Including the Various Challengers and Defenders of the America's Cup. Building Was Opened in March, 1901, at 37 West Forty-fourth Street, New York

Yachting Tradition Observed To the Letter by N. Y. Y. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Yachting is the strictest of all sports on tradition and etiquette, and the New York Yacht Club, as the oldest of all exponents of the sport in the United States, is the most rigid and observant of every detail of its strict observance.

So, when Commodore Junius Spencer Morgan inaugurates the annual cruise of the club at New London, Conn., on Thursday, almost a century of tradition will be fulfilled with complete observance.

On July 30, 1844, a small group of nine yachtsmen gathered on the boat of one of them, off Castle Point, Hoboken, and from that little meeting has come the New York Yacht Club, with its widespread influence. They agreed to form a yacht club, to be known as New York Yacht Club, and to hold a cruise from New York to Newport, starting on Aug. 2, a Friday by the way.

Famous Sporting Family

It was John C. Stevens, of the famous sporting family of Castle Point and the Elysian Fields, famous even then for their promotion of sports in the various forms of that day, that really was responsible for the meeting, and it was on his yacht the Gimcrack, that the meeting was held. He was at once elected commodore, and his associates, Hamilton Wilkes, John C. Jay, William Edgar, George L. Schuyler, Louis A. Depau, George A. Rollins, James M. Waterbury, and James Rogers, were the guests on that occasion.

All but Edgar took part in the cruise, which started just as planned, going via Huntington, Long Island, New Haven, Gardiners Bay, Oyster Pond, and reaching Newport on Monday, Aug. 5. They were there joined by two yachts from Boston, and in the report of the cruise, enjoyed a very pleasant time, returning to New York on Aug. 12.

The next step took place at Windust's, a famous restaurant of that day, on March 17, 1845, when the club was formally organized, with many of the traditions which endure to this day already adopted, and a complete board of officers, headed by John C. Stevens, as commodore, and including Hamilton Wilkes, vice commodore, George B. Rollins, corresponding secretary, John C. Jay, recording secretary, and William Edgar, treasurer.

Yearly cruises, still under the government of Commodore Stevens, continued for the next 11 years, while his Elysian Fields headquarters became the home of the club when in port. But finally he announced his retirement, and William Edgar took his place in 1855. Five years later, another member of the Stevens family was elected, when Edward A. Stevens came in and conducted the affairs of the club through the Civil War years, to 1866.

Bennett Influence

The entrance of James Gordon Bennett, then junior, brought the first great expansion of the club, and though he was replaced from time to time as commodore, his influence did much to bring the club forward as a prominent exponent of the sport. With S. Nicholson Kane, as commodore, and later as chairman of the regatta committee, the club inaugurated its own anchorage and landing station on Staten Island, near the present quarantine station, in 1868, and for many years this was the starting point of its regattas and cruises, including at least one of the America's Cup races. The official course led through the Narrows and out past Coney Island to Sandy Hook lightship. The most important trophy of this era was the Bennett Cup, which called for a race on time allowances, already an important part of the traditions of the club, over this course, and return.

Meantime the cruises were continuing, with few interruptions, and as the size of the yachts gradually increased, the old course and the Staten Island anchorage had to be abandoned. Another development of this period was the establishment of a New York clubhouse, which was at Madison Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, on the second floor of a building of the American Jockey Club, in 1872, which was shifted in 1884, to 67 Madison Avenue.

Meantime, the increasing prestige of the club developed into a plan to establish official stations, first around New York, at Bay Ridge, then at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, and then expanding, Glen Cove, New London, Shelter Island, Newport and Vineyard Haven, which will be the ports of call on the coming cruise.

Clubhouse in City

One of the causes of the establishing of a New York clubhouse was still another of the traditions of the founders, who provided from the start of the club, that every yacht represented in the annual cruise must also be represented by a model in the archives of the club. As a result, the club has the finest collection of yacht models anywhere in the world, including the various challengers and defenders of the America's Cup. This finally forced further expansion of the clubhouse, and with the conclusion of the century, a model house, embodying every detail of nautical construction, was built at 37 West Forty-fourth Street, and opened in March, 1901.

Meantime, as yachts grew bigger, more and more important regattas were organized, and the club began to go in for ocean races on a large scale. Even during the early years of the club this began to arise, as the Brenton Reef Cups were established, providing for a race in connection with the annual cruise from Brenton Reef Lightship, off Newport, to Sandy Hook Lightship and return outside Long Island. Another, for the Cape May Cups, had a course from Buoy 5, off Sandy Hook, to the Five Fathom Lightship, off Cape May, and return, but both of these have lapsed of late years. Cruise cups for special runs on the annual cruises, were given by Capt. Ogden Goelet and Capt John R. Drexel, but the inauguration of the new clubhouse brought the most important of all, when John Jacob Astor donated the famous Astor Cups, to be raced for off Newport, which will also be conducted on the present cruise.

Following the period of the Bennett-Kane regime, Elbridge T. Gerry was commodore from 1886 to 1893, then the Morgan family came forward as the leading group in the club, and Edwin D. Morgan was followed by J. Pierpont Morgan as commodore. Later Cornelius Vanderbilt took the place, but the second generation of Morgan is now back once more.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	68	46	.596
Indianapolis	63	51	.553
Columbus	63	50	.558
Kansas City	63	52	.548
Milwaukee	58	57	.504
St. Paul	56	53	.514
Toledo	45	65	.409
Louisville	36	78	.316

Results Aug. 12
No games scheduled.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Atlanta	69	48	.590
New Orleans	69	51	.575
Nashville	62	54	.534
Chattanooga	60	56	.517
Memphis	61	58	.513
Little Rock	55	59	.482
Birmingham	48	71	.403
Knoxville	45	72	.385

Results Aug. 12
New Orleans 7, Birmingham 4.
Only game scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	31	24	.564
Missions	32	25	.561
Portland	31	25	.554
Los Angeles	30	25	.545
Oakland	30	27	.526
Seattle	28	27	.509
Sacramento	22	35	.386
Hollywood	21	37	.362

Results Aug. 12
No games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	66	37	.641
New York	59	42	.584
Chicago	52	47	.525
Boston	54	49	.524
Cleveland	51	51	.500
Philadelphia	43	54	.443
Washington	44	59	.427
St. Louis	35	65	.350

Results Aug. 12
No games scheduled.

Amateur Rating Of Jesse Owens Is Status Quo

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 13 (AP)—The amateur standing of Jesse Owens, Ohio State track and field star, remained status quo last night.

The Northeastern Ohio Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, at a special meeting yesterday, discussed acceptance by Owens of $159 from the State of Ohio as salary for services as honorary page in the Legislature.

Lou N. Bloom, president of the district A. A. U., issued a statement saying the board of directors was not in possession of sufficient facts to come to a decision.

Since it was discovered from the state auditor's books that Owens received $159 since the Legislature adjourned June 9 as an "honorary" page, Ohio State athletic officials and others have said the receipt of this money in no way jeopardizes his amateur standing because his work for the Legislature has no connection with athletics. They contend that other amateur athletes draw salaries on jobs which enable them to get their educations.

The A. A. U.'s investigation, Bloom said, is prompted by an off-hand comment in New York several days ago by Dan Ferris, executive secretary of the A. A. U. Ferris said he believed that if Owens is receiving money from the Legislature "because of his athletic achievements" he might be jeopardizing his amateur standing.

Sydney A. Hesse of Cleveland, one of the two members of the House of Representatives, who sponsored the resolution giving Owens the honorary job said he did not support the resolution because of Owens's athletic achievements, but merely because Owens's services might be needed to take care of routine matters after the Legislature adjourned.

Owens, who is working at a gasoline station here during his summer vacation, retiterated several times since the controversy began that he does not want to jeopardize his amateur standing. Jesse, a recent bridegroom, said he wants to finish his education at Ohio State.

Owens added that he conferred with athletic officials in Columbus before he took the legislature's money to determine if they thought it would jeopardize his amateur standing. Owens said he was advised to take it.

The local A. A. U. body has indicated it would call Owens before it when it gets sufficient facts, in order that its investigation may be full and impartial

Grant to Retain Amateur Standing

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 13 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., one of the most promising members of the nation's younger tennis crop, has decided to reject a professional offer made by promoter Bill O'Brien.

"I have made up my mind to continue in amateur tennis for another year at least," Grant said as he checked in for the Newport Casino tournament.

"O'Brien offered me a $7500 bonus and $200 a week with all expenses for a nine months tour. I told him that I would be unable to give him a definite answer until I discussed the matter with my family.

"Since then I have been advised by relatives to reject it and, as a result, I have decided to retain my amateur standing for another year at least."

Von Cramm Is Victor In German Tennis

HAMBURG, Germany, Aug. 12 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's ace tennis player, yesterday defeated the former Hungarian professional, Szigeti, in the finals of the German international tennis championships, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Germany defeated Cilli Aussem, 9—7, 6—1 in the women's singles, while in the women's doubles Frau Schneider-Peitz of Germany and Mlle. Rollin Conquerque of Holland defeated the English team of R. Mary Hardwick and Susan Noel, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3.

In the men's doubles Heiner Henkel and Hans Denker of Germany defeated the Polish Davis Cup team of L. Hebda and Tarlolski, 6—1, 6—1, 6—1.

In the mixed doubles Henkel and Fräulein Aussem defeated Miss Noel and Frank H. Wilde of England.

Youngest Golf Star In Women's National

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — The youngest state golf champion in the United States and in the history of the game will match strokes with seasoned campaigners at the national women's open at the Interlachen Country Club here Aug. 26 to 31.

She is Edith Estabrooks of Dubuque, Iowa, 14 years old. She won the recent Iowa state tournament with a 5-and-4 triumph over Jennet Jones, 21-year-old Monmouth College co-ed.

While she is not the polished golfer that her better known Iowa colleague, Lucille Robinson, is, the Dubuque girl makes up in fight what she lacks in skill.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	67	38	.638
St. Louis	63	40	.612
Chicago	57	43	.609
Pittsburgh	59	51	.536
Brooklyn	48	57	.457
Philadelphia	48	58	.453
Cincinnati	47	61	.435
Boston	27	78	.257

Results Aug. 12
Pittsburgh 7, Cincinnati 4.
Only game scheduled.

Ohio Swimmer Takes Mile

BEACH HAVEN, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Dexter Woodford of Akron, Ohio University swimming star, won the first annual one-mile ocean swim of the Long Beach Island Athletic Association yesterday. He covered the distance in 21m. 51s., regarded as exceptionally good time since the sea was rough.

Trojans Cut Prices

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 12 (AP)—University of Southern California's football team which turned in its first unsuccessful grid season in several years last fall, will be seen in action this year at reduced prices.

Sporting Around the Hub

Two Teams Certain for Seeding

WHEN the draw for the United States doubles tennis championships is held, tomorrow, at the office of Referee Henry R. Guild, 1 Federal Street, Boston, one of the seeded teams will be Wilmer Allison and John Van Ryn, Davis Cup veterans, who won the championship in 1931 and have been runnersup on three other occasions in the last five years. Another seeded pair will be Frank Shields and Frank Parker, whose only appearance as partners in this competition was in 1933, when they went to the final round.

Most Feminine Stars Coming—The addition of the women's tennis championships for the eight days of competition which begins Monday, means that most of the feminine stars will be here for the national mixed doubles championships, in which the entries will close next Monday. There will be new champions in this event, because Lott and Stoefen, who were in the 1934 final, are now professionals. Lott won the title with Helen Jacobs when they beat Stoefen and Elizabeth Ryan, 4—6, 11—13, 6—2.

Fred Perry played in the mixed doubles last year with Betty Nuthall, and as the latter is not in America this year the English star will have a new partner. Frank Parker and Carolin Babcock, semifinalists a year ago, may be partners again.

There will be play also in the father and son and veterans' divisions next week, which insures intensive action on the Longwood turf throughout the eight days of competition.

Win Net Golf Playoff—C. W. Mulcahy and son, C. W. Jr., of Hatherly, yesterday defeated J. L. Potter and son, J. R., of Ould Newbury, in a playoff for the second net prize in the Father and Son golf tournament at the Winchester Country Club with a reduced score of 89-69. The losers carded 97-76.

Marshall Coming Tomorrow—George P. Marshall, who was scheduled to arrive in Boston yesterday to confer with Charles F. Adams on the Braves' situation, did not show up. Now, it is understood, he will be here tomorrow.

L Street Swimmers—A five-mile swim from City Point to Carson Beach under the direction of the L Street Swimming Association will be held next Sunday afternoon, according to Mike Tonley, president of the association. There are 15 entries already in the event.

Smear Par Figures—Bob Crowley of Norfolk and Dave Hackney of Vespers, shattered the Toy Town Tavern links par figures here yesterday in winning the pro-pro better ball golf tourney with 127 for 36 holes. These two were 13 strokes under par for the distance. Tom Howe of Wellesley and Jerry Gianferante of Minute Man finished second with 131, nine under par.

Red Sox in West—The Red Sox open their final western invasion of the season today in Chicago. Success in this White Sox series would put them in third place. When the Sox left Boston they were accompanied by a large group of scribes for the first time in many years.

New Tri-State Team Match—A new Tri-State team golf match series between Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont will be launched, Aug. 26, at the Manchester Country Club. A trophy to be known as the Rust trophy, has been donated by the sons of Herbert B. Rust. Rust was a former Rhode Island state champion.

Automobile Race Center—Taking cognizance of the rapidly developing importance of the Brockton Fair as an automobile racing center, the officials of the American Automobile Association have this year placed the seal of their approval upon two days of sanctioned auto races, and all records made during those days will be official. Setting aside Friday and Saturday, Sept. 13 and 14, the final two days of the fair, the Brockton directors have arranged a race program which they rate second in importance only to the great Indianapolis Speedway races in May.

There will be entered in the races three of the 10 money winners at the 1935 Indianapolis event. The A. A. A. divides the entire country into three portions, eastern, western and Pacific, as regards auto racing championships, and 10 of the 20 prize winners in the nation last season were from the eastern territory. Every one of these 10 drivers is expected to participate in the Brockton Fair races. The fair itself, by the way, opens on Sunday, Sept. 8 and continues through Sept. 14.

Retains Tennis Title—Albert Horton 3d of Providence, R. I., defeated Edward Fuller of Salem, Mass., yesterday, 6—1, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, at Portland, Maine, and thereby retained his Maine state tennis singles title.

New Hampshire Open Golf—Entries will close Thursday, Aug. 15, for the New Hampshire open golf championship which is to be a 36-hole medal play affair at the Manchester Country Club. All entries should be forwarded to R. D. McDonough, secretary of the N. H. Golf Association, 11 Daniel Street, Portsmouth, N. H. Amateur entries are limited to 10 and under in New Hampshire and five and under in other states. The entry fee is $5.00.

Braves Home Tomorrow—Bill McKechnie's battered Braves open a home stand against the western teams tomorrow by playing a doubleheader with the Cincinnati Reds. The first game starts at 1:30 o'clock. The Tribal pilot said yesterday that he hopes to bring new faces to the team before the season ends, but cannot take steps in that direction until the club's office affairs have been definitely settled.

Caddies At It Today—There will be disappointments and delights in the qualifying round of the Massachusetts Caddie golf play on the Wollaston Golf Club links today where 123 entries drove off for the title. The champion during the past two years, Gerald Anderson of Tatnuck, being over age, is not defending.

American-Owned Yacht Captures Fastnet Cup

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Aug. 13 (AP)—Stormy Weather, American-owned yacht, skippered by Roderick Stevens Jr., yesterday won the Fastnet Cup in a 585-mile race from the Isle of Wight around the coast of Ireland to Plymouth.

The craft which recently won the Newport, R. I., to Bergen, Norway, transatlantic race, arrived at Plymouth third, but her time allowance of 16h. 3m. 18s. over the scratch boat Kismet III, enabled her, to carry off the trophy. Stevens drove the craft that is owned by Phillip LeBoutillier of New York across the finish line only 1h. 42m. 21s. behind Kismet to triumph over 17 starters.

The race started on Wednesday at Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and proceeded around the Fastnet Rock off the Irish coast, thence to Plymouth. It is a rough water course.

The Fastnet takes place every two years, alternating with the Bermuda race, it is an amateur event, usually participated in by American and British yachtsmen. The crew was comprised of Stevens, LeBoutillier and his son, Philip Jr., E. P. Endt, E. P. Foster, Stuart Foster, Stuart Hotchkiss and Joe Blagdon.

In the Newport-Bergen race the Stormy Weather, a yawl, was allowed a 44-hour handicap, but finished only five hours behind the first yacht to cross the finish line.

Stevens also won the Fastnet race in 1931 with the Dorade, after having won a race from Newport to England.

Canadian Skaters Win Trophy at Lake Placid

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. Aug. 12 (AP)—Adrie Main of Montreal and Donald Cruickshank of Ottawa today held the Adirondack Waltz Figure Skating Trophy, a feature of the summer ice carnival here. They won the competition after the figure skating operetta Saturday night.

Mrs. Theresa Blanchard and Richard Hapgood, both of Boston, had two legs on the trophy. The ten-step was won by Nettie Frantel and Harold Hartshorn of the New York Figure Skating Club.

New Jersey Pro Title

EATONTOWN, N. J., Aug. 12 (AP)—Byron Nelson, 23-year-old assistant professional at the Ridgewood Country Club, won the New Jersey open golf championship at the Monmouth County Country Club Saturday with a 72-hole score of 288. He came from behind on the final round to take first prize money of $400 from a field that included some of the best known professionals in the country.

Euel Moore to Giants

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12 (AP)—Euel (Chief) Moore, Cherokee Indian pitcher of the Phils, has been released to the New York Giants. Conditions of the sale were not made known. He will report to the Giants immediately—and, if the Giants win the pennant—would be eligible to play in the World Series.

Cruickshank Wins Again

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 12 (AP)—Firing a scorching 33 for the last nine holes, Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond pro, won his third consecutive state open golf title yesterday, totaling 289. Chandler Harper, of Norfolk, had 296 and Jack Isaacs, home club pro, 297.

Rogers Is Golf Victor

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 12 (AP)—E. J. Rogers of Oklahoma City won the fifteenth annual Broadmoor invitation golf tournament recently by defeating Rowe Hart, 17-year-old Fort Worth (Texas) caddy, 6 and 4.

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and biggest Tea-Room in Berne near the place of Parliament
"Bäreck"

World Educators Plan to Use Films

By Phyllis M. Lovell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng., Aug. 13—Although the university is officially "down," Oxford is alive with educationalists.

The World Federation of Educational Associations, in conjunction—for the first time—with the Internation Federation of Teachers' Associations and the International Federation of Associations of Secondary Teachers is meeting here, and the city is filled with erudite personages who hail not only from every corner of the British Isles, but from various countries of Europe and Asia, and from many parts of Canada and of the United States.

They do not wear caps and gowns, as do the undergraduates of term time, nor do they pedal about upon bicycles carrying bundles of books and papers after the traditional manner of Oxford; but they crowd the halls—Rhodes House, the Taylor Institute, the Sheldonian, Carfax Assembly and half a dozen more—and they fill the cafés, and throng the pavements of the narrow ancient streets as they pass from hall to hall and conference to conference.

2000 of Them

Two thousand foreign visitors are here. Nineteen special subjects are down for discussion. More than 100 delegates are scheduled to speak. They will examine questions ranging from that of how best to care for the education of the preschool child—a matter studied already in such detail by America and by the northern European countries—to that of the educational methods best calculated to bind together the adults of all nations in the understanding of satisfactory international relationships and of peace.

Between them, and often in sessions which run concurrently, they will deal with questions which concern the international aspect of elementary and secondary education, of educational crafts, of rural education and commercial education, of the value of visual education, of the training of teachers, of the connecting links which must exist between home and school, and of how these things may be organized in the interests of international understanding.

Teacher Has Rôle

The part that teachers may play, and indeed must play, in the development of a proper conception of internationalism was stressed at the outset by Mr. F. Mander, General Secretary of the National Union of Teachers of Great Britain, and President of the World Federation, when he outlined, at the inaugural session, the present necessities for internationally organized bodies of educationalists and defined the object for which the federation has put in 12 years of work.

"We meet tonight," he said, "at a time of considerable disillusionment. Confidence in collective instruments for the prevention of war has been shaken. It is now clear that hopes placed upon mere machinery were set too high, that "the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World belong still to a region of poetry."

That this state of world affairs should have arisen, he said, comes about because people have not yet realized that only one way exists for its relief, and that this way lies in a change of thinking—an utter reversal of motives and aims and appreciations in regard to mankind as a whole. Teachers have, he said, this way in their hands, and teachers organized in great world federations may set out to establish throughout the world "an educational probity which in time will lead to a change of mind."

Mental Evolution

Such a "changing of mental habits," Mr. Mander said, must be slow—a matter of evolution. It must be conceived of and carried out upon practical lines to which idealism does not provide the only, nor even the main, stimulus. The teacher, he said, must resist the "narcotic of mere rhetoric," examining instead, and with complete frankness, sincerity and realism, the materials upon which and with which he is to work.

One of the first requirements of today's teacher, said Mr. Mander, is the ability to recognize the fact of nationhood and its complete compatibility with a sense of world community. "We can," he declared, "no more shed our sense of nationality than we can rid ourselves of our skins, nor is there any reason why we should desire to do so." All men love their country, but they need not, on that account, allow their patriotism to end at the boundary line of their own state. Deeply rooted in the love of their own land, they are able to rise above material limits in an act of service to humanity as a whole.

For many years to come, said Mr. Mander, individual nations will continue to preserve their independence and to devise their own forms of government. Consequently, the task of the teacher is not to turn out "myriads of machine-stamped citizens to inhabit a standardized world, nor to strive for a soulless cosmopolitanism." Their task is rather to produce the "maximum harmony in the midst of a natural and widespread diversity."

To Avoid Misunderstandings

In seeking a solution to the conflicting interests which tend to look like national differences, Mr. Mander said that the aim of the teacher should be toward the development of understanding, appreciation and sympathy, all of which can be brought about in some measure through education. The teacher, he said, needs to grasp for himself the facts concerning the social, political and economic movements of the races. Grasping these, he can himself escape the prejudice and bias which lie at the root of international misunderstanding and be ready to help others in a similar escape.

He must see that each and every nation has a contribution to make to world culture. He must see that the faithful portrait of any nation presented in place of the caricature, will make for greater truth in the presentation of national history and honestly demonstrate the advantages of peace.

In the course of more general discussion, one of the first matters to come up was that of Visual Education, which, because it is inevitably connected in educational thinking with the cinema, was evidently regarded by delegates as something possessing the elements of "newness."

Eye Training

Not that there is really anything "new" about teaching which is done through the eye in conjunction with the ear. Eye training is as old as any training in the world, dating, as it does, from the moment when primitive stone carvings in paleolithic caverns aimed at the demonstration of graphical motion and, in a way, succeeded in obtaining it, and the discussion showed that.

Though the distance between cave carvings and Hollywood may be enormous, it must not be forgotten that in the course of the dividing centuries the demand for moving images always existed and that endeavors were always made to satisfy that demand—efforts which can be traced from the Camera Lucida of L. B. Alberti through the Camera Obscura of Leonardo da Vinci and G. B. della Porta, through Robertson's Fantoscope, and the apparatus of Le Prince and of Friese Greene, down to the real Cinema Camera of the Lumière Brothers.

The greatest modern need regarding visual education is really that of co-operation. This was emphasized by almost every speaker, because, they said, in all history no more powerful instruments exist for the spreading of international understanding or misunderstanding.

Co-operation Needed

Individual countries make their own experiments, said Dr. Zierold of the German Ministry of Education, but they have not yet learned to impart their discoveries to other countries and so bind the countries together in "class contact." Yet so much friendship, he said, might be made through exchange even of "folk" films depicting the daily life and work of peoples who have never seen each other.

Dr. N. Gangulee, of the University of Calcutta, blamed producers for much of the lack of co-operation in film exchange. Producers, he said, have not learned that the display of films crudely depicting exaggerated national characteristics hurt the sensibilities and sometimes lead to national retaliation. Much might be done, he said, by surveys which establish the extent to which authentic films might be used for drawing together the peoples of the East and West.

Such films should be carefully scrutinized said M. Lebrun of the French Ministry of Education and then placed upon an international catalogue. He drew attention to the possibility for good will which would be opened if an international catalogue of cultural films were in existence.

Warning of Sound Films

But films, whether used on behalf of children or of adults, should always be employed with caution according to general opinion. They should never be sound films or talking films unless their aim is definitely that of the presentation of a complete and integral vision purposely coupled with words and sounds. Without this special aim in view words which issue from a machine are always inferior to words which come from the lips of a teacher. The personal, human element is lacking, and the effect falls proportionately short of the desired goal.

It was made clear that films should never be allowed to "lead to the passive absorption on the part of the child of a rapid and confused succession of images." Education, it was pointed out, is becoming more and more engaged in the effort of producing "brains that can think for themselves" rather than those capable merely of assimilating facts thought out for them by others.

The child thought should be stimulated to active observation and interest, never overwhelmed, never crushed beneath a weight so heavy as to deprive it of its natural freedom and buoyancy. Users of the cinema should have this fact constantly before them if the cinema is to fulfill its highest function.

French Schooner Manned by Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vigo, Spain

THE French schooner Femme sailed into harbor here recently manned entirely by a crew of women.

There are 14 members of the crew without a man or boy to help them. The wife of a French naval officer, Madame Dupont, is captain, and supervises a course of nautical instruction for girls and women which, it is claimed, will qualify them to hold posts as pilots and even captains. "Apprentices" have to do all their own work. While on duty they must be barefooted to insure greater efficiency.

The schooner was on her way to Le Havre, at which point she will have completed a voyage around the world started in September, 1931.

Sales Taxes Put Millions in Tills

(Continued from Page 1)

of the commodities and comes out of his pocket just the same. These states having the license include Connecticut, Delaware, Virginia and Louisiana.

Methods of Collection

People are getting taxed at every turnover in five of the states—Indiana, West Virginia, New Mexico, Mississippi, and Arizona. When a canner in Indiana, for instance, sells a case of tomatoes to the wholesale merchant at $2, the merchant pays a tax of one half cent. When he sells to the retailer at $2.75 the retailer pays three fourths of a cent.

When Mrs. Jones buys tomatoes from the retailer she, too, pays a tax of about four cents. So at every point the State gets a little slice. Indiana, however, happens to be one of the low-bracket states, so the theory works a greater haul in those states where a larger tax is levied at every turnover.

The most usual sales taxes in 19 out of 24 states are the straight retail merchants taxes which are collected directly from the consumer for the benefit of the state. In many of these the tax is three cents on the dollar. An interesting observation was made in Kentucky where Dr. Martin made a recent study.

No Nation Desires Conflict On Modern Scale, Says Lothian

(Continued from Page 1)

about the Eastern Pact, about the proposed German Treaties of non-aggression to Czechoslovakia and of nonintervention in Austria—all represent the swaying backward and forward of opinion as to these two broad alternatives, as German rearmament steadily and remorselessly proceeds. No clear conclusion has yet appeared.

Enter Ethiopia

Into this delicate situation has suddenly been injected the Ethiopian affair. The immediate issue is simple. Italy has a rapidly expanding population and not enough territory on which to settle them. Mussolini has ambitions to emulate the imperial destiny of ancient Rome and there is no direction save in Ethiopia in which he can expand which is not already controlled by one of the greater powers. So he is apparently set on establishing a protectorate over that country and colonizing part of it with Italian settlers.

Ethiopia, on the other hand, is one of the oldest independent countries in the world. The ruling race, Coptic in religion, scattered among its mountains and ravines have been unconquered for 2000 years, though the territory it has occupied has greatly varied. The control, however, of the Emperor over the feudal "vassals" is light, modern mechanistic and social civilization has made little advance, slavery is still a national institution and the neighbors of Ethiopia continually complain of raids for slaves and loot across the border.

In pre-war days the world would have paid little attention to what would have been called a civilizing expedition. The neighboring powers alone would have concerned themselves lest their own interests might be impaired. But today, in our contracted globe, the Ethiopian affair involves far wider consequences.

Complications

On the one hand the great majority of the nations—including both Italy and Ethiopia—are members of the League of Nations, and signatories of the Kellogg Pact. They are therefore not only pledged not to use war as an instrument of their national policy but to submit their disputes to impartial investigation and report by the Council of the League during a period of about nine months before they resort to war, and to sever all economic relations with any nation which resorts to war in defiance of this obligation.

There can be no question that if Italy advances into Ethiopia next month, it will be a flagrant violation of both the Kellogg Pact and the Covenant of the League of Nations. If so, will the other members fulfill their obligation to sever all economic relations with the aggressor power? If they do not the whole system of collective security against war, embodied in the Covenant—already seriously undermined by the Manchurian fiasco and the long-drawn-out Chaco war—will receive another and probably fatal blow. For whereas in the case of Manchuria there was some doubt whether the League powers and the United States could have prevented Japan from occupying Manchuria except by embarking on measures which would have led to a serious war, and in the case of the Chaco it was impossible for non-South American powers to reach the combatants, in the case of Ethiopia there is no doubt that if France and Great Britain and the other members of the League decided to block Italian access to Ethiopia through the Suez Canal, they would force her to desist from her adventure. If they do not act, therefore, it will not be because they have not the power but the will, and nations will realize that collective security is no real security against aggression at all, and that armaments and alliances are what really count.

The Other Side

If they do not act it will be because of the second world aspect of the Ethiopian affair—that what happens in Ethiopia may have a profound effect on the political balance in Europe, and, indeed, everywhere. To apply sanctions against Italy would be to attempt to coerce it against its will. Such an act might be successful in its immediate purpose though the tension aroused might turn an Ethiopian war into a Mediterranean war. In any case would it not drive Italy into the arms of Germany and would that not compel France and Russia to make a tight military alliance, and would that not be followed by a German-Japanese understanding with very direct consequences on the position of Great Britain and the United States in the Atlantic and the Pacific? These are considerations which no statesman can ignore.

If France and Great Britain pursue a policy of caution at Geneva it will be because a failure to prevent war in Ethiopia is a lesser evil than to risk consequences of a much more serious kind in Europe and elsewhere. They will certainly do their best to prevent war by League methods or in direct negotiation. But not the least of the obstacles is that the memory of Adowa is too vivid among both Italians and Ethiopians to make compromise easy, at any rate until the losses and expense of the war induce a more compromising spirit on both sides.

There is no doubt therefore that the world is passing through a very difficult period of readjustment as the three postwar systems break up: the pacification of Europe through the unilateral disarmament of Germany, the pacification of the Pacific through the Washington Treaty system, and the League of Nations as a system of collective security against war.

I do not think that the situation is as dangerous as many people believe. While the imperialist and colonizing spirit has revived, no nation or government wants a large-scale modern war. They may contemplate using power-politics as a method of revising treaties and obtaining their desires, but they do not want war.

Moreover, I think the reaction against excessive economic nationalism and dictatorship has set in. There is hardly a statesman today who does not denounce competition in armaments and the present mountainous tariffs, quotas, embargoes and subsidies as leading to international suicide, though none of them has yet taken any practical steps toward unilateral reduction. And it is daily becoming more clear that while the dictatorships may give internal order and stability for a time they are unable to solve the economic problems, and that after a time have to resort to more and more violence and repression in order to suppress a growing discontent, a method which eventually ends in revolution.

Britain and U. S. A.

I think, therefore, that the time is approaching, though it has not yet arrived, when a new political equilibrium can be reached, and a fresh attempt to limit armaments, to release international trade by reducing everywhere the worst impediments to it and stabilizing currencies, and to put new life into the Kellogg Pact and the League of Nations, might be successful. That does not mean that there are not lions along the path. Serious dangers are bound to exist so long as nations are armed to the teeth and proscribe ruthlessly one another's trade.

The movement toward international integration though ultimately inevitable must almost certainly be painfully slow. Indeed I think it is true that it cannot take place until a basis of agreement as to how peace and prosperity are to be maintained both for themselves and the democratic world is reached between Great Britain and the United States. What is most needed in the world today is sane leadership and it is certain that that leadership can only come from the western democracies which front on the great oceans of the globe and between them control the sea ways of the world. At the moment most nations seem apathetically to acquiesce in an omnipotent and self-regarding nationalism which is leading mankind back to poverty and war. But unless all hopes which have been pinned on democracy in the past are to be falsified, it is only a question of time for the leadership to arise which will point the way toward a new and better world order. When that time comes the United States and the British Empire will be among the first of its followers.

Adjournment Hope Speeds Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 12

AN ADJOURNMENT atmosphere in Congress produced more results last week than in over a month past. As a result the legislative box score shows decided improvement as the present week opens. The Bus and Truck bill is signed and out of the way—the first major piece of legislation to be completed in recent weeks. Three more measures have been sent to the President's desk for his signature. Willingness to compromise developed in the various conferences over controversial measures, improving the prospect of early agreement.

The box score of unfinished business as of today follows:

Bill	Status
Social Security	On President's Desk
Air Mail	On President's Desk
Second Deficiency	Supply Bill On President's Desk
Holding Company	In Conference
TVA Amendments	In Conference
AAA Amendments	In Conference
Omnibus Banking	In Conference
Gold Clause	In Conference
Tax Bill	Passed by House
Alcohol Control	Pending in Senate
Pure Food and Drug Bill	Passed by Senate, Pending in House
Guffey Coal Bill	Pending in Both Houses
Oil Control	Pending in Both Houses
Fractional Coinage	Pending in Both Houses
Neutrality	Pending in Both Houses

What's Going On in the Arts

Homer, Sargent, Macknight

IT IS worth a visit to Cambridge to see the aquarelle show at the Fogg Art Museum. It is not large; we have seen most of the pictures before; it is uneven in quality. But there are enough pictures in the display to restore our confidence in water color, and to raise our expectations. A vast number of mediocre pictures are brought to our attention in the course of the season, and the sheer quantity throws our judgment into disbalance. Water color especially lends itself to shallow handling; passable effects are easily achieved; we mistake the large, sweeping daubs of color for carefree brilliance. Daubing is not to be discredited when it is applied by the right hand.

Three snow-scenes by Dodge Macknight are specially delectable on a hot summer day. Macknight's control of the medium, his tidy performance, his capacity for laying on the least amount of color to relate the largest idea, mark him as a first-rate worker. His pictures never fail to give this observer a sense of exhilaration, a feeling of the actual experience of the country the painter depicts. The color is clean and transparent, there is no murkiness, no trickery. When occasion demands he can veer off into calligraphic traceries, and, if necessary, he can spread broad areas of pigment which tell as towering mountains, bright with cool blue shadow.

Compared with John Sargent, Dodge Macknight achieves a larger, more cosmic image. Sargent's aquarelles pertain to something which is close at hand, something which may be touched, talked to, measured. Macknight's pictures invariably remain aloof, and thereby succeed in snatching the onlooker, for an instant, from his surroundings and imparting an experience of expanse, limitlessness and liberation. Sargent is admired for a deft hand, for an uncanny skill with characterizing stuffs. That he achieved this with the fugitive water color was to his credit; to have achieved such verisimilitude in oil would not have been a great feat. Sargent propelled by the young French rebels, Manet and Degas, used light as an efficient instrument. He put the color on in bold patches, trying to establish its flickering, changing character as perceived in nature.

The third member, Winslow Homer, really comes first in time. His water-color of a canoe in the rapids reveals a dynamics which was not in the character of the other artists. Homer was the most personal of the three, the most subjective and poetic. He was stirred by his environment and he did not try too hard to discipline his emotions. His pictures are less uniform, less finished, but they invariably contain animation.

D. A.

Church Colleges Hold Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder, president of Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., was elected chairman of the Southern Conference of Church-Related Colleges at its annual one-day session here. He succeeds Dr. Charles H. Turch, president of Centre College, Danville, Ky.

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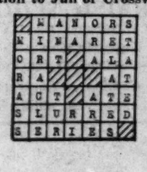

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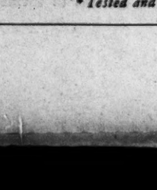

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Forty Miles From Madrid

Primitive Villages Now Reached by Schools

By R. A. Calvert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

IN MANY ways Spain still deserves the description, given it not long ago by Havelock Ellis, of the "most fascinating country in the Old World or the New." This interest is maintained by the very magnitude of Spain's problems, as Modern Spain, vivacious with new striving, leaves behind that Darker Spain which centuries of indifference have kept merged in the Middle Ages.

More significant than a page of statistics, one simple fact, recently brought to light, reveals how aboriginal primitiveness can subsist side by side with modernism. Not 40 miles from Madrid, the city with an American skyline, there are villages, *pueblos*, whose inhabitants have never even seen a wheel! Recently when a group of professors and students specially chosen to "break things gently," and initiate the villagers into the mysteries of the outside world, threw the picture of a revolving wheel on the screen, the sun-browned faces lit up in amazement. When later they beheld a picture of the living sea, men and women just broke down and cried.

Seeking the Core of Spain

This, then, is the greatest achievement of the young republic which has set out to discover the real Spain, the *pueblo*. In Spanish *pueblo* stands for people, that is, the nation, and also for the small neglected village far-distant. It is here that the core of Spain must be sought, not in the cities and towns but in the 10,000 *pueblos*, at least half of which have no schools, no running water, no roads connecting them with the outside world.

It is to the credit of ex-King Alfonso that his last government took the initiative in the campaign for enlightenment of Darker Spain, now bearing fruit. In March, 1931, it appointed a body of professors to organize up-country missions and spread simple culture. Greater credit is due successive republican governments for putting to practical effect the "wish that the *pueblo* should actually feel that it was participating in the wealth and treasures held by the state on behalf of the nation." Opportunities of an educational and cultural kind on modern lines have since been afforded the peasant folk of far distant localities, hitherto totally deprived of any means of artistic and cultural enlightenment.

Historical Reasons

Why, it may be asked, this cleavage between Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao, etc., totaling a few hundred cities and towns, and Spain's peasant settlements? As the connecting link between Europe and Africa and having suffered Moorish domination for many centuries, Spain has geographical peculiarities and has been the scene of racial conflicts fashioning the character of its inhabitants for separate rather than co-operative living. As calamity has been endured by the Iberian people with unconscious courage, so remedies have seldom been sought.

The dearth of railways and roads has proved a tremendous obstacle to the evolutionary processes going on in other parts of Europe. It is more than likely that one quarter of the inhabitants of Spain have never seen a railway. Imagine the task of state teachers sent to inculcate habits of study in a village where the few who have heard the noise of an engine may be looked upon with awe but seldom with envy.

In its report on the work of the Pedagogic Missions during 1934, the "Patronato" (Board) describes the bewilderment of a teacher on taking up his job at a spot called San Martin de Castañeda. He had been attracted by its name and its description as being "near the fine Sanabria Lake, with a highway, a Spa resort and an artistic monastery." He found that the road was a narrow path which came to an end long before the entrance to the village, the monastery was a heap of rubble and the unfrequented spa was some miles away. There was no house for the schoolmaster, who had to make himself at home with his own camp bed in the miserable classroom, "dirty, dark and low roofed." The school boasted of a few desks and benches, but the walls were black with dirt and the window panes broken. A dozen children attended. He begged for a mission to be sent.

Twenty minutes after the arrival of the Mission, the work of stripping and renewal began. By dusk, the walls had been whitewashed, doors and window frames painted while a messenger was on his way posthaste to a place 15 miles distant to procure furniture, food, and so on. The next evening all was ready for the first cinematograph show. From all around groups of villagers came in with straw torches to light them on their way. They saw for the first time a moving picture illuminated by electric light produced by the small gasoline motor the Mission carries from village to village.

It took barely a week to initiate the transformation of the domestic life of San Martin de Castañeda. Ideas of cleanliness, let alone comfort, being unknown, the Mission started fitting out a bright dining room for the children. A checked tablecloth was laid, nickeled cutlery was provided and food served in white earthenware. For the first time in their lives the children sat down to a meal to be eaten off plates and with knives and forks! Before taking their seats, they had all been made to wash and look spick-and-span.

At every meal a father and a mother were guests of honor. A quiet tête-à-tête followed at which the members of the Mission talked over the significance of a set meal eaten at a fixed time, its educative value and the indispensable collaboration of the children's families if the school dining room were to become a permanent institution. Hints, superfluous in towns, became positively dynamic with meaning in a *pueblo*. No wonder that the dining room was soon filled to capacity, and instead of only 12 lackadaisical children, there was a rush on the school.

The Mission, whose duties should be purely scholastic, soon finds itself involved in a host of unexpected functions: for instance, demonstrating the use of combs and bows for fixing the hair—after showing how it should be cut. It is found advisable always to begin at the top because all Spanish children have a great love for tidy hair once they are shown how to keep it so.

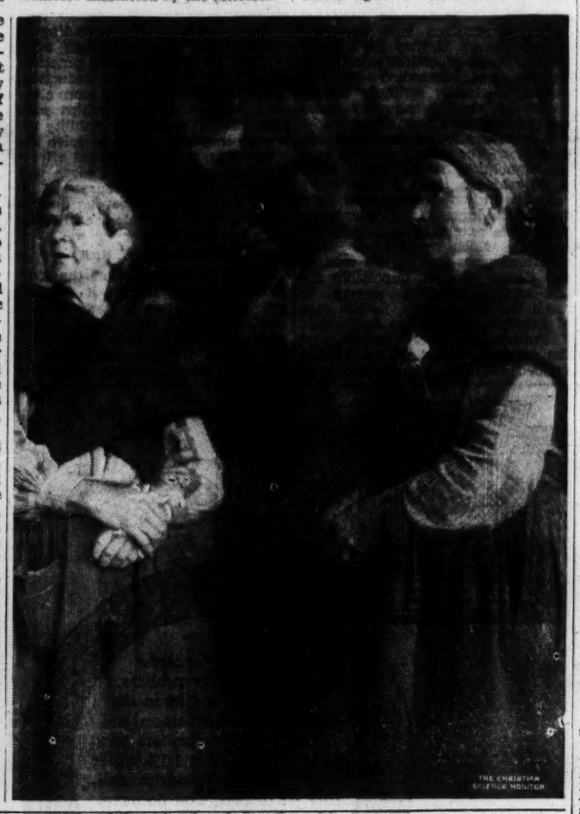
All the tact of a court ambassador is required to overcome the many scruples of ignorance. In this respect, the republican Missions do better work than did even ex-Queen Ena of Spain, who, as patron of a girls' school in Madrid, insisted that little pupils who wanted a meal first take a bath. The Missions carefully explain why things are done or not done, though they are frequently laughed at for their pains. One of the most difficult persons to convince is the mother in a *pueblo* where tiny mites are dosed every morning with *aguardiente* (fire-water), a breakfast of pure alcohol.

The young men and women composing the Missions are comrades in every sense of the word. In a country where platonic friendship between young people of different sexes is considered an ideal outraging common sense, the now well established relations of comaraderie between the members of the Missions is the finest tribute to the whole-hearted devotion to their task. The girl members expect and get no special consideration because they are girls. Whatever job comes their way, they just grapple with it, an attitude new in Spain.

The Missions have altogether 36 projecting apparatuses for screening purposes, only one of which will show talkies. In some *pueblos* the delight and amazement when first a film is viewed reach, the report says, "delirious expression." At Hinojal when the cinema was followed by a Punch and Judy show, the children thought this was the talkie and their transports of joy were such that the operators had to check them as the noise kept them from hearing the dialogue.

Unexpectedly fine results have been obtained from the traveling old masters found in the Prado Mu- Picture Gallery with its copies of seum. As to the theatrical performances these are source of endless delight and of immense cultural value. Hundreds of lending libraries have already been established.

Today, Into Distant Villages in Spain There Travel Government Missions to Provide Educational and Cultural Opportunities for the Peasants. Schools Are Established Where There Are None, or Modern Methods Introduced, and Through the Cinema Many Villagers Have Their First Glimpse of the Outside World. The Picture Above Shows One of the Missions Staging a Play in a Village Near Salamanca. The Little Chaps Below Are Enthralled by the Spectacle of a Play Presented at Pozuelo del Rey. Below—Two Countrywomen of Careros, Avila, Are Taking a Look at the Old Masters Exhibited by the Missions



Aerial Displays—and Peace

Spectacles That Arouse Fear Remind One to Consider Good-Will Values of Aviation

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SINCE our correspondence indicates that Round Table readers are many and interested, we lead off the discussion today with word from Mr. H. C. of one of Canada's big cities, and hope that before going on to the subject of aviation you will all take a special squint at his paragraph 1.

* * *

Dear Friends:

I think as contributors to this column we have somewhat fallen down, due perhaps to a failure on our part to realize its importance. I have very much enjoyed the various letters that have appeared here since the editors so kindly allotted this space for our use. This get-together every Tuesday to hear of another's experience, to hear others express their views on different subjects, must have the effect of enlarging our outlook on life, and will create a better understanding between us. Let's sell ourselves on the idea of this Youth Round Table, keep up our enthusiasm, and shower our Chairman with letters until she finds it necessary to let us have the whole page, if not the entire paper. This is a wonderful opportunity to tell the world what we think of it, and if you're laboring under the belief that you can't write there are more like you—myself included.

I am very much interested in aviation and in the progress it has made in recent years. At seventeen I secured a pilot's certificate and since then have spent many hours at the controls. I have found nothing more thrilling, more exciting, more satisfying than to ride the crest of a mighty cumulus cloud, to feel the freedom and dominion of cleaving the air on wings.

The airplane is one of the most important factors in the establishing of world peace provided we use it in a constructive manner. It was never meant to become a weapon of war. However, to this end the nations are striving to adapt it. Mighty squadrons of bomb-laden aircraft have been built up to ensure our safety, but it is a question whether these flying armadas impress the average citizen as being the way out of international disputes.

Recently an opportunity presented itself to witness a squadron of U. S. Marines in a display of aerial maneuvers and bombing. It was a wonderful sight to watch the skill with which those pilots changed from one formation to another, or roaring down from a great height would drop their "bomb" with almost a direct hit at a small target placed in the center of the field. It was a thrilling spectacle. However, to one observer at least it had a terrifying aspect. I couldn't help but think how extremely uncomfortable, yes, and how unnecessary I'd feel, if those miniature bombs were the real thing, with me the target, and our peacetime pageant converted into a wartime calamity.

And so I feel the purpose of the airplane, to some extent at least, has been lost sight of. The money that is spent in creating and maintaining these aerial fleets would be better spent in constructing huge aircraft capable of intercontinent flying, bearing on their wings messages of good will from friendly peoples. Peace will come to us only as we build for peace, not by endeavoring to instill fear into other nations by our aerial display. We go a long round-about way in an effort to accomplish that which should be attained without a struggle, for friendliness is an inherent characteristic of every man. This struggle for peace will diminish as we come to better understand the lives and habits of those beyond the horizon of our own countries.

* * *

Your chairman wonders what you will think and write us about the points made in this contribution which follows. The writer is from Texas, a college freshman. The debating teams of his college last winter took up the subject of international shipment of munitions and there have also been many informal discussions of all phases of the peace question in the dining room, dormitories and at dances. "In fact," we were told by one of the college staff, "at dances one seems far more likely to hear a man telling a girl about the latest news from Geneva . . . than that her eyes are oh-so-beautiful."—Chairman.

* * *

To the Round Table:

It's fashionable these days to decry war, and certainly if one reads the findings of senate investigating committees, League of Nations reports and a lot of the literature which women's clubs are sending out one gets pretty cynical about the causes of wars. But I wonder if mere cynicism over causes can ever be the cure for war.

Not that I personally have had any disillusions about war itself. My family lived for too many years under the shadow of the last one for me to think that war is a glorious experience, but after knowing my father who was overseas in 1918 and returned a "casualty" I can't help feeling that some of the ideals which send men to war are glorious. If in destroying war, we must first destroy those ideals, I personally prefer war!

I thought of this sometime ago when my roommate at college commented on a photograph of Dad that I used to keep on my desk. It's one of those funny little identification pictures, taken in uniform, that everyone in the A. E. F. carried. My roommate picked it up, shook his head like an old philosopher and said: "He certainly must feel like a sap now!"

"What do you mean 'sap'?"

"Well, to realize that he was sucked into the war by a bunch of munitions makers who made their pile while he and a bunch of other suckers were left holding the bag."

I'm too young, being merely a college freshman, to be able to remember my father's preparations and motives for going off to war, but since I've been old enough to know "what it's all about" we've had some talks about his reasons for "joining up" and I know that like thousands of other men who enlisted, he was motivated by certain definite ideals and not any mob psychology carefully worked up by munitions makers or crafty international politicos.

I tried to put some of this across to the other fellows who happened to be in the room at the time, and did I get laughed at! I mentioned the invasion of Belgium in 1914, but was heartily booed down; everyone seemed to agree that since Russia had been ready to strike and break the laws of neutrality, it was smart for Germany to strike first . . . and really you couldn't blame Germany, for after all there was France with one foot braced, ready to dash across the Rhine, and England, passing up her chance to assure Belgium's neutrality by maintaining her own . . . etc., etc., etc., which being boiled down simply means that if the law is going to be broken you might just as well have the advantage of being the lawbreaker. I was also howled down on the sinking of noncombatant ships and the Lusitania episode. Suppose nations had, during peaceful years, agreed on certain international laws to govern their conduct in time of war . . . "everyone" knew that none of the nations really intended to keep their word, so why be shocked at the nation who broke faith first? After all, if one only knew the whole truth it was the threatening of shippers' dollars rather than any loss of human life which dragged the United States over the brink and into war . . . look at all the shipping scandals, etc., etc.

I have thought of that conversation a lot during the past months and I can't help thinking that even worse than war might be the achievement of a level of human thinking where mankind can't feel that there is anything worth fighting for!

Is Your Child a Good Neighbor?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A LITTLE girl just reaching school age was about to move to another town. In saying good-by to her the woman next door added, "I hate to have you leave us, Sally, you have been such a good little neighbor." This sentiment was so general in the neighborhood that I began to consider how important it is for a child's development and happiness, justly to be called, "A good little neighbor."

With most families, especially those with children, the part the neighbors play in family life is regulated to some extent by their proximity. Be that as it may, even those who live on ranches or estates have neighbors and some dealings with them. If these dealings are not harmonious, it brings dissension into the home, but with friendliness and kind deeds, pleasant contacts follow. Helping the child to be a good neighbor will enrich the family life.

Never Destructive

I had noticed that in Sally's visits to our home, either inside or when playing with the children in the yard, she was careful about our things. She had a normal curiosity about objects and was allowed to play with the children's toys, try the piano and turn on the radio but she was never destructive. She had a quaint little way of offering to help wipe the dishes as she said she did that at home. I thought perhaps this conduct on her part might be due to personality but when a lively brother who had been on a trip with his father, joined in the children's play, I decided it was due to training.

Children can be taught at an early age to be careful both of their own property and their neighbor's. When tools and playthings are left out overnight, if they are put away for a time and not allowed to be used, the child will learn that he must assume responsibility for their care.

Paying for Damages

If a neighbor's property is damaged accidentally, apology and restitution should be made promptly. One group of boys broke a window while playing ball. Without intervention from a grown-up they appointed a spokesman to go to the owner to find out the cost of replacing the pane. Each contributed his share, one putting in the required amount for a companion who had to wait until pay day for his contribution.

Escaped rabbits, wandering bantams, and dogs owned by children are apt to cause trouble by getting out of bounds. Usually when an honest attempt is made to keep them from leaving their own domain and an apology offered for their disturbance, the neighbors are lenient and the child learns to be more careful to keep his pets at home.

One little girl was tempted to pick flowers wherever she saw them blooming. Upon being given a pansy bed of her own she became more appreciative of the desire most of us feel to pick our own flowers.

One of her sisters was quite prone to borrow a bicycle from a girl who lived near-by whenever she could get it. It was not easy to make her see anything out of the way in borrowing it until one of her friends with increasing frequency asked to use her tennis racket. Then she saw that frequent borrowing was apt to cause embarrassment and might sever a friendship. When there could be an exchange of favors, she learned, borrowing might be all right but an overdose of it was the result of selfishness.

As most children are friendly and want to be liked it is not a difficult task to teach them to be good neighbors. This training will result in an ability to get along with their fellow citizens, to form and keep friendships.

A father who was taking the family on a camping trip laid down only one rule for the children, but he insisted on obedience to that rule. He said, "If you like things, say so; if you don't, keep still." Many people would be grateful if all children in camp, station and hotel, in bus, boat and train, were brought up by that rule. Children may be trained that when away from home they must do their part to make travel a benefit and delight to others as well as to themselves.

Poetry for Choral Speaking

Graded List for the Use of Verse-Speaking Choirs

By Elizabeth E. Keppie

Two articles describing the idea and use of the Verse-Speaking Choir as a form of art expression and as a derivative of the chorus of the Greek classic drama, were published on this page Aug. 14 and Sept. 25, 1934, and aroused such interest that further material is here presented. The writer of the six articles of which this is the first is a well-known leader in the choral speech movement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

CHORAL verse speaking, like choral singing, should mean a harmony of sweet sound through vocal group interpretation. Choral speaking differs from choral singing in that the emphasis is placed upon the significant word, retaining and observing all the while the original poetical rhythms. The aim is, here, communication of the poetic ideas. These ideas are spoken and not sung or chanted.

Within the past few years, into the speech and literature program of many elementary and secondary school curriculums, choral speech has been incorporated. Choirs for verse speaking are also becoming common in community activities. Through articles in current magazines and newspapers, verse speaking demonstrations and the publication of texts on choral speaking, or group interpretation of poetry, this is no longer an unknown art.

The leaders of this new art are, in many cases still seeking or groping about for suitable and diversified poetical material. Some texts on choral speech have been published, each containing some type material and some lists. Few texts have attempted to give graded lists. This series of articles is written in the hope that many teachers and leaders of verse-speaking choirs will be helped to understand this subject well enough to proceed in search of further lists and more variety of material to make a good start. The suggestive anthologies given at the end of this article will aid the teacher in this search.

Objective Rather Than Subjective

The criteria which must guide the teacher after all, in choosing and assigning materials, are the dominant interests and maturity of the group, their intellectual and emotional experiences, the style of composition and type of poetry available. Different poems have different stanza patterns. These patterns assist in determining the group interpretation. Poems for choral speaking should be objective rather than subjective or personal. There should be a variety. Serious poems as well as humorous poems should be used. A wide spread of rhythmic patterns, rhyme schemes, metrical patterns and subject matter should be practised, in the daily program of work.

Appeals differ as one journeys through the years. Young children's interests are in the main rhythmic and motor. The chief emotional responses of the late primary years are along the line of imaginative and dramatic stories, games and poetry. The pupils of the elementary and junior high school level are interested in the tales, plays and poems of the heroic type. Young people of the senior high and junior college age demand and are influenced by romantic tales, poems and plays. An adult group may enjoy working with the poetry from the earliest years to that of a more philosophical and altruistic type. Lists of jingles and poems arranged according to the group interests and the stanza pattern of the material are given in this series.

Poetry of the nursery and of primitive man contains verses or choruses with many alliterative, assonant, doubled or echoing syllables. These easy early alliterative refrains prove our best beginning material because they are so easy to learn. They give the group the opportunity for a maximum of oral response with a minimum of effort. They serve as a means of inculcating rhythmic patterns. Their chiming cadences, metric accuracy and syllabic values give practice and drills so necessary to finish in choral speech.

First Type, Refrain Speech

The first choral poetry is called refrain material on account of the recurring syllables between lines, or at the end of each stanza. The lists are arranged first with jingles containing a verse or line with a balanced refrain, then with the stanza followed by a refrain. (Anon. stands for author unknown. M. G. stands for Mother Goose Rhymes.)

First Period—Motor and Rhythmic Age
Early Primary School

I

Verse Balanced With Refrain

This is the Song of the Bee	M. G.
Little Doves	M. G.
Nibbiety, Nibbiety, Nib	M. G.
There Were Two Birds	M. G.
John Cook	M. G.
To Market To Market	M. G.
Tippity, Tippity, Tip Toe	M. G.
Lippity, Lippily, Lop	Anon
Baby Goes to Boston	L. E. Richards
The Christmas Pudding	L. Taylor

II

Stanza Pattern with Refrain

Hot Cross Buns	M. G.
Polly Put the Kettle On	M. G.
Dickory, Dickory Dock	M. G.
Hickety Pickety My Black Hen	M. G.
Deedle Deedle Dumpling	M. G.
Cock-a-Doodle Do!	M. G.
Bow, Wow Wow!	M. G.
Merry Go the Bells	M. G.
A Pye Sat on a Pear Tree	M. G.
Rimble, Rumble, Ro	Anon

* * *

Second Period—Imaginative Age
Late Primary and Elementary School

All Among the Roses	M. G.
Farmer Went Trotting	M. G.
Dame Get Up!	M. G.
The Three Ravens	M. G.
Rookety Coo	Anon
The Two Frogs	Anon
The Journey	L. Taylor
The Stream	L. Taylor
Washing Day	L. Taylor
The Little Jumping Girls	K. Greenaway

Stanza Pattern With Refrain

Grasshopper Green	M. G.
Nuts An' May	M. G.
Sleep Baby, Sleep	Anon
Oxford Children's May Song	Anon
The Road to Town	Anon
Johnnie's By-Low Song	L. E. Richards
Barefoot Days	R. Field
Once I Saw a Little Boat	L. E. Richards
Trains	J. S. Tippitt
Fairy Lullaby	Shakespeare

* * *

Third Period—Heroic Age
Late Elementary and Junior High School

I

Verse Balanced with Refrain

Highgee, Hogee Humble	M. G.
Parsley, Sage Rosemary, Thyme	M. G.
A Carrion Crow Sat on an Oak	M. G.
A Frog He Would A-wooing Go	M. G.
An Old Gaelic Cradle Song	Anon
Old May Song	Anon
Sea Shell	A. Lowell
Row the Boat Home	A. Mack
The Sun Men	J. London
Rilloby Rill	H. Newbolt

II

Stanza Pattern With Refrain

The Holly and the Ivy	Anon
Boot, Saddle	Browning
Marching Along	Browning
Shoes and Stockings	Milne
Bobolink	C. Scollard
Tallyho	Franco Leoni
Windlass Song	W. Allingham
Moon Song	M. Merryman
The Camel's Hump	Kipling
Norse Lullaby	E. Field

* * *

Fourth Period—Romantic Age
High School and College
Verse Balanced With Refrain

Hynde Horn	Ballad
Widdicombe Fair	Ballad
The Wee Cooper O' Fife	Ballad
One King's Daughter Said to Another	Ballad
The Squaw Dance	Lew Sarrett
The Riddling Knight	Anon
Dabbling in the Dew	Anon
The Golden Vanity	Anon
Psalm 136	Bible
It Was a Lover and His Lass	Shakespeare

Stanza Pattern With Refrain

The New Crusade	K. L. Bates
The Bugle Song	Tennyson
Foreboding	Don Blanding
The Fifteen Acres	J. Stephens
The Witches' Chant	Shakespeare
Spring	Nash
The Maid of Timbuctoo	L. E. Richards
Scythe Song	A. Lang
Mine Sweepers	Kipling
The Oregon Trail	Gulterman

The second article will be published next Tuesday.

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In Praise of Weeds

ACROSS the years it comes as clearly as though it happened yesterday. The broad, sun-drenched field slopes toward the meadow and the river; old Prince, the white horse, drowses under the dark shadow of the pines at the field's edge; along his plump sides there are dark stains, and my grandfather's shirt, too, is dark across the straightness of his back as he eases his suspenders. Clearly remembered is the backward thrusting of his broad straw hat, the shrewd Yankee twang of his voice.

"Weeds a bother? You mind this, young man; if 'twasn't for weeds most of us wouldn't raise half a crop."

I had my doubts, but when one is eight one doesn't dispute authority. My grandfather's straw hat tilted forward and the reins were a black diagonal belt across his wet back; Prince plodded into the molten gold of the August sun and they dwindled and shrank down the long row.

* * *

THAT, OF COURSE, was long ago. And yesterday evening my neighbor George came over to inspect our garden. We looked at McIntosh grafts and at blackberry canes heavy and bending, at tall corn and at squash vines exploring with lifted heads, clinging with spiral tendrils. It was one of those leisurely, rambling surveys that are so pleasant for us gardeners. Down the slope, toward Lee's great field, were the long rows of smaller crops, beets and carrots, turnips and onions. We didn't bother to go down, but from the long shadow of the Gravenstein tree George looked and hesitated. That must be, he surmized, good land. The rows were thick. Then we went on with our ramble, but his remark lingered. It *was* good land, deep and fertile. But there was something in George's intonation—

When he had gone, I went down in the last twilight. From a distance the rows were perfect; there was a deep satisfaction in the ruled order of their green lines against the powdery brown earth. But I understood, now, that odd hesitancy, that arresting intonation in George's voice. The rows were thick, so thick that I stared. A week ago I had cultivated here, and in the interval there had been rain and sun. Now feathery carrot tops and slender onion sprouts were all but lost in a narrow strip of jungle. A job for tomorrow, that.

And today I settled to it, rather reluctantly, to be honest, for this weeding was a chore. It wasn't the sort of thing one whisked through, like driving the wheel hoe with long, satisfying sweeps, seeing the smooth rows a fresh brown as you paused for breath at the wall. This meant getting down on your marrow bones, your nose close to earth. You worked here without benefit of tools; you had your thumb and forefinger and nothing more; for all that civilization and time mattered you were on the level of the Cro-Magnon man. It was so slow, so tedious!

* * *

WE DON'T, THESE days, like things after that fashion. We are hurried, impatient to get done, to go on to something else. Here, though, one couldn't hurry. For when one rips out weeds in great bunches the small carrots and beets come too, and they never look quite the same after they're replanted. Then I tried the quick and snappy stroke that covers ground. That didn't work, either. The weeds broke off at the surface, leaving roots that, in a day or so, would be sprouting gaily. No. Best go slow. A long pull and a steady pull, a yoho and all together and up they come. Then mound the earth about the carrots and inch along. Never before had I noticed how long these rows were. Looking ahead, one saw them stretching out to infinity; the curvature of the earth was perceptible where they vanished over the horizon; one thought of the Iowa farmers who set out to plow and send their grandchildren back with the crops, of the painters of the Brooklyn Bridge, starting at one end when they'd finished at the other.

But once one found the pattern, the rhythm, it wasn't bad. Thumb and forefinger groped, pulled; roots came free with a small murmur; one inched along. Here, close to earth, one moved in a new world, a world oddly small and intimate. Heat rose from the brown earth, heat came from the sky powdered with small drifting argosies. Over the hill, from the deep orchard shade, drifted a cool wind, and a faint cloud of perfume rose from the earth, a blending of crushed vegetation, of pungent carrot tops, of the sweet breath of the stirred soil. One caught, now and then, the aroma of the strawberry bed; its season was long past, but under the sun it smelled like a great jam-pot, richly and fragrantly stewing over a slow fire.

* * *

IN THE DEEP Malayan jungle of the asparagus bed, under the shadow of the tall, feathery tops, the dark recesses throbbed with the hum of many insects. The forest floor was faintly green with springing undergrowth, and I saw that I must go over that once more. That was pleasant; one waded waist deep in the plumed forest, and felt like Paul Bunyan. Somewhere in Lee's orchard a robin sounded a single belling note; in the maple against the wall two sparrows, with small hammer-like sounds, chipped fragments from a silence tirelessly renewed. Noiselessly flowing, a cloud shadow came slowly down the slope, and swallowed your shadow. And after an interval slowly, noiselessly, the earth bleached as the sun and your shadow came back again. And you rested, looking at the neat rows already cleared, the weeds faintly limp and parching in the sun, the thick rows ahead still to be weeded.

What was it someone had said about weeds, long ago? Moist soil dried to powderly dust on your hands while you groped and, finally, remembered your grandfather. That was like him; he handed down wisdom, and the reason, the explanation, you found for yourself. Weeds had their purpose, surely. One disliked them, at times; to plant, to forget your crops till reaping time seemed desirable. You wondered, now, what sort of crop that would be. There would be rain, packing the soft earth tight about the slender seedlings, and there would be sun to bake it to adobe hardness. How many times, without the thick green prickle of weeds that came after each shower, would I have gone through these rows? And without this constant stirring of the deep earth, loosening it that the tender roots might penetrate, powdering it to dust that the moisture might be held, what sort of crop would I have here? I began to see reason for my grandfather's laconic comment.

* * *

AND SETTLING AGAIN to that slow and steady rhythm of weeding, I began to see other meanings. Cloud shadows flowed over the hill, and thought flowed back again to the manuscript on my desk. All morning I'd been puzzling over it, changing a word here and a word there, pruning out phrases, dropping whole sentences. Inch by inch one went along the straight rows of weeds and of words; this was kept and that discarded; this thought one wanted, and that was a weed, thickening the row, perhaps, but not needed. For what one wanted was the clear thought, the straight row marching from start to end. Here was what you wished to make clear, and the weed-words choked it; it was there, but the rows were thick and matted. It wasn't spectacular, this weeding, like driving ahead through dialogue and description and action. That was getting somewhere, and this slow, tedious inching along was prosaic and dull. Fingers tired, and you grew cramped and bent. It wasn't easy, and sometimes one rebelled against the task and saw no reason in it.

Then suddenly, across the years, I saw the meaning of that laconic saying of years ago, and my laughter startled the small sparrows, so that for a moment they ceased their tireless chipping at that rock of infinite calm. Always this matter of revising, of weeding, had troubled me. One should, I had thought, be able to write clean copy; one didn't, and there was something wrong. But there wasn't! Here, thick along the rows, the brown earth was hidden by springing grasses, by weeds; to make things grow wasn't hard, but the difficulty lay in governing their growth. With richness, with fecundity, one didn't quarrel. One adjusted it to use, to the pattern of one's thought. One weeded out the superfluous, kept what one could use, loosened the earth about the roots of the crop, so that it stood straight and orderly.

* * *

AND, INCHING DOWN the rows, I saw that there were other meanings. Always men had planned and planted; always weeds had crept in. And never had they liked weeding. It wasn't spectacular, it wasn't driving ahead with a flourish and a whoop. But always was it needed. For this thought and that, the weeds and the grasses, sprang up beside the careful rows; they grew and flourished, and the rows were thick. And then, inevitably, came this time, this time of getting down on your marrow-bones and inching slowly along. Once, perhaps, the long shadow of the half-finished Pyramids swept slowly over a brown man patiently crouching, slowly pulling weeds; now the long shadow of a New England maple is cool on your brown shoulder as you bend and pull with thumb and forefinger. Weeds? Yes. But they, too, serve their purpose. Without them, one would forget, would perhaps get but half a crop.

DANIEL CHASE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Giacomo Brogi, Florence

THE OIL PRESS: *A Painting by Mario Romoli*

MARIO ROMOLI is one of the younger Italian painters, and this picture of the "Frantóio" (Oil Press), recently exhibited at the Regional Exhibition of Tuscan artists held in Florence, is a good example of his work.

The scene is characteristic in form: a great circular stone revolving in a stone trough in which the olives are placed in bags of plaited rope. The mill is operated by a simple system of ropes and pulleys set in action by a horse or donkey which, attached to a horizontal beam, treads slowly round and round.

The subject is one to appeal to a painter, with its contrasts of human and animal movement, of heavy stone masses, of ancient and primitive forms. Mario Romoli has produced a picture which, striking for its simplicity of construction, is rich in fine plastic effects. The treatment is robust and direct. The austere atmosphere of such traditional rural industry is keenly felt and vigorously expressed through the broadly handled masses, the composition of the whole design, and the characteristic peasant figures placed on either side of the static mass of timber, stone wheel and trough. The donkey is an outstanding feature, finely conceived and painted, and possessing much of that naïve charm which distinguishes a long series of donkeys depicted with mastery, and at times with evident tenderness and even humor, by early masters of Italian art.

Late Plowing

IN STARK design against a golden sky
A plow-horse and his master mount the hill.
Cutting the red clay furrows clean and true.
The evening air is still.

The sunset deepens into breathless light,
And while the western clouds dissolve and change,
The yellow moon at full floats up and burns
Above the mountain range.

Perhaps the plowman driving in the dusk
Is unaware of sun and moon and cloud,
Only intent that falling night shall find
The last field corner plowed.

Yet it may be he loves the sky that glows
Like New Jerusalem's gold and jasper gate—
I cannot read his heart—but this remains:
That he is plowing late.

AGNES KENDRICK GRAY

Streets That Stand on End

THERE are a few really steep cities in the world, and Portugal possesses certainly two of the steepest: Oporto and Lisbon. On our dazed senses, bedazzled by the increasing glare of the sunlight, the impression made was of a city doing its best to stand on end. Trams seemed to dive head first down precipitous slopes or climb fly-wise up towards crests decorated by large buildings, which at first looked like enormous bathrooms turned inside out. We stared dizzily at these complicated buildings, over which sprawled big decorative pictures painted on blue tiles called *azulejos*. They looked as if giants had been trying to work out jig-saw puzzles.

From the glaring main streets and squares we wandered into narrower, more shaded ways, and here we might have imagined that all the caryatides had come to life. Statuesque women, with deep chests, and sculptural legs, women who might have been designed by Maillol, with the carriage of goddesses, stalked the streets uttering unearthly yells. As they strode along they carried on their heads, as if in souvenir of the facades from which they might have escaped, strange pediments: broad oval trays full of fish, the huge heads of which gaped at us with glazed eyes and unhumorous mouths from over damp wicker brims; or piles of empty boxes; a baby all alive—and kicking lustily in a basket; milk-cans set, when empty, sideways, a regular conjuring trick. We saw a woman sauntering along in a nonchalant way with a whole rolled-up mattress on her head as if it were her hat, and another staggering (yes, her knees did give a bit) under a packing-case full of Remington typewriters.

Then we ventured into streets that gave us the oddest sensation. They looked exactly as if the pressure from above had crumpled all the roadway, concertina-wise, into steps, but had merely squashed the houses thin. Never before or since have we seen houses so thin: a house five or six storeys high seemed no more than about eight feet wide—so narrow, anyway, that there was not room in the lowest storey for both door and window. As we gazed on them we realized that these houses must go right through the block like the segments in a sandwich cake, and that room behind room got no light or ventilation except what filtered into it from the next and the next before that, and so on. . . .

We have already mentioned the fish-girls of Oporto; those of Lisbon are equally magnificent and equally remarkable. These splendid and statuesque women, fit models for the massive art of a Maillol, are traditionally held to be of Phoenician origin. They and their men hold racially aloof from the Portuguese, intermarriages being very few. Down there, knee-deep in the water, among the vividly painted fishing boats, a muscular Dido was catching in full flight heavy baskets of fish, flung through the air at her. She emptied the contents into her comrade's flat trays and then chucked back the empties, a little game of pitch-and-toss with an object that may have weighed some fifteen or twenty pounds a toss. —JAN and CORA GORDON, in "Portuguese Somersault." (London: Harrap. New York: McBride.)

August Shower

PEARS were sweetening in the sun.
They were hot to the touch, and heat
Wavered above the musty clumps
Of milkweed. At my feet
The road-dust drifted up like smoke.
Then abruptly the sunlight thinned.
Rain rattled on the maple leaves
As they lifted and turned with the wind;
And rain struck spinningly in the dust,
Great hissing drops, until,
Under a cool and darkened sky,
The road lay quenched and still.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

Se Fossi Di Nuovo Giovane!

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

QUELLI che credono che l'esistenza materiale sia la totalità dell'essere, tendono ad accettare come vera la lugubre testimonianza sensoria degli anni accumulati. Secondo la credenza mortale, ogni individuo emerge da un misterioso ignoto; poi, dopo aver attraversata la fanciullezza, la giovinezza, l'età matura ed avanzata, viene di nuovo perduto di vista nell'incertezza di un grande trapasso. Come si esprime un poeta: "Dal grande abisso al grande abisso ei va".

Poichè la giovinezza è una forma di ricettività, elasticità, attività, e spontaneità, i mortali credono che la vita abbondante coincida con un senso materiale di giovinezza, e sia limitata ad essa. In tal modo la credenza erronea colloca l'opportunità, il successo e lo sviluppo in un breve periodo dell'esistenza mortale. Gli anni che fuggono rapidi, secondo questa credenza, non soltanto registrano la giovinezza che svanisce, ma testificano pure che la cosiddetta età matura e la vecchiaia saranno probabilmente visitate da ambizioni distrutte, energia perduta, opportunità che svanisce e gioie effimere. Gli errori passati sembrano spesso spingere lunghe ombre sul presente ed oscurare il futuro con un senso di perdita irrimediabile. Il lamento patetico di Giobbe (Giobbe 29:2, 4): "Oh foss'io come ne' mesi d'una volta, . . . com'ero a' giorni della mia maturità", è un'eco della dolente osservazione: Se fossi di nuovo giovane!

Che l'umanità si sia sempre ribellata contro la limitazione e la degenerazione che questa frase presuppone, è dimostrato dal fatto che essa si è sforzata senza tregua di far retrocedere i cicli del tempo. In un modo o nell'altro, l'umanità ha cercato la fonte dell'eterna giovinezza. L'incapacità di trovare l'oggetto della loro ricerca, ha indotto molti a credere che il più profondo desiderio del cuore umano, cioè la brama della perenne attività di vita, non sarà giammai realizzata.

La Scienza Cristiana ripudia questa dolorosa dottrina e mostra all'umanità come i suoi effetti possono essere eliminati nell'esperienza. A coloro che tristemente fissano lo sguardo nei corridoi del tempo, nei quali sembra che passino le ombre della vecchiaia, le ambizioni deluse, forza che diminuisce, speranza perduta e gioia perduta, la Scienza Cristiana reca un messaggio di coraggio, di speranza e di gioia. Invita l'umanità stanca a guardar via dalle austere ombre della materialità—poichè sono sempre irreali—verso la serenità dell'Anima e l'incessante attività della Vita.

Comprensione invincibile, non fede cieca, sta alla base di questo punto di vista Cristianamente scientifico. Fondato sull'ovvia impossibilità di un effetto che procede da due cause antagonistiche, la Scienza Cristiana dichiara che la consapevolezza reale, od il vero io, procede da una causa perfetta e dimora con essa. Poichè la consapevolezza non può procedere da altro che la Mente nè può esprimere altro, la Scienza Cristiana indica inoltre che la consapevolezza reale procede dal solo Dio, Mente, Vita, Amore, l'eterna causa di tutto ciò che è reale. Mary Baker Eddy taglia via i cespugli dell'ignoranza quando scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 279): "Una conclusione logica e scientifica viene raggiunta soltanto per mezzo del sapere che non vi sono due basi dell'essere, materia e mente ma una soltanto,—Mente".

Coll'essere unito a Dio, come Gesù dichiarò quando disse (Giovanni 10:30): "Io ed il Padre siamo uno", l'uomo reale non conosce nè limitazione nè confine. Egli è creato per rendere testimonianza alla natura e qualità della Vita divina. La sua vita consiste nel vero pensare ed amare. Le eterne qualità mentali della sua divina causa, Dio, sono sempre in suo possesso e si svolgono senza tregua davanti a lui. Le facoltà spirituali dell'uomo sono manifeste nella nostra esperienza umana, quali fiducia non turbata, coraggio invincibile, vivacità, avvedutezza, attività, spontaneità, aspettativa gaia e gratitudine. Queste qualità spirituali mantengono sempre l'uomo vero nella sua orbita, decretata da Dio, di opportunità e di successo anzi l'eternità della Vita.

I cicli di tempo non hanno nulla a che fare colle idee eterne di Principio, Mente, Anima, Spirito, Vita, Verità, Amore. La morte, cosiddetta, non offusca mai l'alba raggiante della loro realizzazione, nè ostacola la loro perpetua ed armoniosa attività. Queste qualità spirituali, comprese ed usate in contatti quotidiani, rallegrano l'esperienza colla rosea tinta della giovinezza e scacciano le ombre della vecchiaia qualunque sia il numero che gli anni hanno detto passando. Le idee spirituali sono la fonte dell'eterna giovinezza. La giovinezza perenne è sfuggita alla ricerca più ardente dell'umanità, perchè è stata cercata nella materialità, dove la giovinezza non si può trovare.

L'ingrandire le bagatelle e gli urti dei contatti quotidiani attutisce la visione mentale e attira paura, scoraggiamento, solitudine, indifferenza, negligenza, mancanza di ricettività ed ingratitudine. Queste credenze non belle non si trovano nell'inventario dei valori della vita. Rendono rozzo il pensiero e di conseguenza l'apparenza fisica, coll'ostruire la luce della Vita e dell'Amore. Non c'è bisogno di entrare in questa valle di ombre o, se si è entrati inconsciamente, non occorre che ci si resti. Il metodo per la liberazione è semplice. La credenza erronea, la materia di cui sono fatte le brutte caratteristiche, può sempre essere sostituita con il pensare giusto, costruttivo. I pensieri divini sono impervi agl'infelici concetti della mortalità.

Chi ha imparato per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana ad entrare nella sua reale casa dello Spirito è giunto al livello mentale dove la maturità dell'esperienza s'incontra e s'amalgama colla visione della giovinezza. Da questo esaltato livello del giusto pensare, si possono contemplare i problemi della vita con iniziativa temperata, sicurezza prudente e decisione calma. Questa attitudine mentale è profondamente pratica. Essa è la preziosa sostanza della Vita di cui il mondo ha oggi tanto bisogno. Così la Scienza Cristiana dimostra (*Science and Health*, pag. 246) che "La vita e le sue facoltà non si misurano coi calendari"; e: "Il sole raggiante della virtù e della verità coesiste coll'essere. L'uomo virile è il suo eterno mezzogiorno, che non s'offusca mai per il declinar del sole".

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A Livery of Purple

ONE does not require a long look to read the signs of the season, even if they are not written in large letters! In August they appear in purple livery and the out-of-doors world appears dignified and satisfied in its royal robe. It also appears generous, for the seeds of many plants are being loosed and carried on the breeze each day. The sea aster, or daisy that grows on the low lying lands, blooms at the same time as her garden cousin the Michaelmas daisy, but the latter adds elusive and lovely shades of mauves, blues, and lilacs, while the former has only one color and the small clusters of flowers with their golden discs are not so conspicuous as those of the garden, unless seen in large masses. On the marshlands near Vemb, in North Jutland, they delight the eye on a wide expanse of marsh, or bordering the dikes.

Knapweed with its purple tufts has the appearance of thistles in the distance, but on closer view, there are no spikes. It plays a bright part with its handsome purple crown, similar in shape to that of the cornflower that grows among the wheat and that some weeks ago faded with the poppies. The sea lavender, too, grows in profusion on these breezy levels, coloring with mauve the wide tracks in vivid effect, and occasionally a late scabious is found, curtseying in the long grass.

Away to the east a coat of heather has spread its royal purple over the land and would soon sweep like a tide over the countryside but the Heath Society is at work and the heath lands of Jutland grow smaller each year as more land is taken under cultivation.

The kindly gracious sun beams over the land and glorifies the purple tones of freshly ploughed land. Flowers, dikes and farms stand out like sentinels, bathed in the light of sundown.

If I Were Young Again!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOSE who believe material existence to be the totality of being, are apt to accept as true the mournful sense testimony of accumulated years. According to mortal belief, each individual emerges from a mysterious unknown; then, after passing through childhood, youth, maturity, and age, he is again lost sight of in the uncertainty of a great beyond. As a poet puts it, "From the great deep to the great deep, he goes."

Because youth is a type of receptivity, buoyancy, activity, and spontaneity, mortals believe that abundant life is coincident with a material sense of youth, and limited thereto. Thus erroneous belief allocates opportunity, achievement, and unfoldment to one brief period of mortal existence. The swiftly flying years, according to this belief, not only record vanishing youth but also testify that so-called middle life and age are likely to be haunted by blighted ambitions, lost energy, fading opportunity, and fleeting joys. Past mistakes often seem to cast long shadows across the present and darken the future with a sense of irretrievable loss. Job's pathetic lament (Job 29:2, 4), "Oh that I were as in months past, . . . as I was in the days of my youth," re-echoes in the plaintive remark, If I were young again!

That humanity has ever rebelled against the limitation and blight which this phrase implies, is evidenced by the fact that it has ceaselessly endeavored to turn backward the cycles of time. In one way or another, mankind has sought the fountain of perpetual youth. Failure to find the object of their quest has led many to believe that the deepest longing of the human heart, namely, the desire for the perennial activity of life, is never to be realized.

Christian Science repudiates this dolorous doctrine and shows mankind how its effects may be nullified in experience. To those sadly scanning the corridors of time, in which seem to stalk the shades of age, blighted ambitions, failing strength, lost hope and lost joy, Christian Science brings a message of courage, hope and gladness. It bids tired humanity look away from the stark shadows of materiality—for they are ever unreal—into the serenity of Soul and the fadeless activity of Life.

Invincible understanding, not blind faith, bases this Christianly scientific viewpoint. Posited upon the self-evident impossibility of effect proceeding from two antagonistic causes, Christian Science declares that real consciousness, or true selfhood, proceeds from and abides with one perfect cause. Since consciousness cannot proceed from or express aught but Mind, Christian Science further points out that real consciousness proceeds from the one God, Mind, Life, Love, the eternal cause of all that is real. Mary Baker Eddy casts away the underbrush of ignorance when she writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 279), "A logical and scientific conclusion is reached only through the knowledge that there are not two bases of being, matter and mind, but one alone,—Mind."

Being one with God, as Jesus declared when he said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one," the real man knows no limitation or boundary. He is created to witness to the nature and quality of divine Life. His life consists in true thinking and in loving. The everlasting mental qualities of his divine cause, God, are ever possessed by him, and are forever unfolding before him. Man's spiritual faculties are manifest in our human experience, as undisturbed confidence, undaunted courage, buoyancy, awareness, activity, spontaneity, joyous expectation, and gratitude. These spiritual qualities forever hold the true man in his God-ordained orbit of opportunity and achievement, even the everlastingness of Life.

Cycles of time have nothing to do with the eternal ideas of Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. Death, so called, never dims the radiant morning of their realization, nor interferes with their perpetual and harmonious activity. These spiritual qualities, understood and used in daily contacts, gladden experience with the roseate hue of youth, and dispel the shadows of age, no matter what number the passing years may have told. Spiritual ideas are the fountain of perpetual youth. Perennial youth has eluded mankind's most ardent search, because it has been sought in materiality, where youth is not to be found.

Magnifying trivialities and the friction of daily contacts sears the mental outlook and invites fear, discouragement, loneliness, indifference, slothfulness, lack of receptivity, and ingratitude. These unlovely beliefs have no place in life's inventory of values. They coarsen thought, and consequently the physical appearance, by obstructing the light of Life and Love. One need not enter this vale of shades, or, having entered unwittingly, one need not remain there. The method of deliverance is simple. Erroneous belief, the stuff of which unlovely traits are made, can always be replaced by right, constructive thinking. Godlike thoughts are impervious to the unhappy concepts of mortality.

One who has learned through Christian Science to enter his real home of Spirit has arrived at the mental plane where the mellowness of experience meets and mingles with the vision of youth. From this exalted plane of right thinking he can survey life's problems with tempered initiative, prudent assurance, and calm resolve. This mental attitude is profoundly practical. It is the precious substance of Life of which the world is today so much in need. Thus Christian Science demonstrates (Science and Health, p. 246) that "Life and its faculties are not measured by calendars;" and: "The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian)

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Under a Late-Summer Moon the Garden Entertains

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

August Night Garden—Fragrant and White

Phlox and Water Lily Lift Silent Faces While the Moon Acts as Silver Lantern

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS August night I shall be a self-invited guest at a reception. It is to be held in my own dooryard, but I shall not intrude. I am sure that I will enjoy it most by sitting quietly on a little white bench near the pool and just looking and listening. Lady Moon is to be the guest of honor, my garden flowers the hosts.

A tall white lily is waiting near the garden gate, Lilium Speciosum Album, some call her. I think she may be napping a bit in the dusk of the evening but when Lady Moon approaches she will be ready to greet her with all the grace and charm at her command. The night-blooming water lilies lift alluring faces from the surface of the pool. They know that Lady Moon is just a bit vain and very fond of her reflection in little water pools. She is sure to see them. Mischievous fish dart about, rippling the water, and I suspect, planning to distort the reflection of the garden's guest. "Clustered sweet-alyssum, lacy white and scented" borders the pool and has lost its daytime unobtrusiveness in the glory of the night. The white flowers in the petunia border have asserted themselves and crowded their more brilliantly colored companions into the background. The four-o'clocks have filled the air with their fragrance. And here, too, as in the petunia borders, the flowers of lighter coloring come into prominence as the light of day fades.

Straight and Tall

The tuberoses stand straight and tall and fragrant. The single varieties may try to claim kinship with some of Lady Moon's family, the Stars. White "Glads" consider that the attribute of fragrance is not needed to supplement beauty such as theirs.

Datura, from her mass of foliage, lifts large trumpet flowers to greet the night, while the moonvine growing on the lattice slowly unfolds each great spiral bud into a large bloom of waxen loveliness. There are still blossoming some

"Clumps of sunny phlox
That shine at dusk and grow more deeply sweet"

And there is the Mist Flower and Plantain Lily (I fear the Night Garden would resent my presence if I called them Funkia subcordata grandiflora and Eupatorium ageratoides).

Definite planning for the night time loveliness of the garden should not be overlooked by any man or woman who has the making or the keeping of a garden. Of course the real gardener finds joy in his garden at all hours. Even the midday sun may not dull his enthusiasm, while the dewy morning hours may provide inspiration for his entire day. He hurries to his garden when the other tasks of the day are ended and finds complete happiness in working about his plants and flowers. And when darkness overtakes him he is satisfied in dreaming and planning for the days to follow. The real garden maker does not particularly need a "Garden of the Moon" although the development of such a garden may add much delight to his hobby of gardening. But generally there is some member of the garden maker's family who will profit largely if privileged to receive such a garden's gift of peace and quiet enjoyment. Busy young people whose days are so full of activity may find in a night garden an evening loveliness that helps them carry on through trying experiences. The home-returning working businessman or woman may find here the rest and relaxation which paves the way for tomorrow's task.

The development of a night garden will not necessitate a making over of the entire garden plan. It will probably only mean adding a few more white flowers next year to some intimate little corner of the existing garden, the addition of a few restful chairs, and, if artificial light is desired for those nights when moonlight is not available, some plan for illumination.

We need not eliminate the flowers of richer coloring from our moonlight garden. The garden must be attractive during the daylight hours as well as by night. But we must have an abundance of the paler flowers and especially the flowers which are so delightfully fragrant during the night hours.

Like Silver Mist

For the spring garden there are a number of shrubs which hav white blossoms. "The misty white o Dogwood has a charm no words can tell" and the white flowering Dogwood, Cornus Florida, may well be our first choice when we select shrubs for the night garden. There are others from which we may choose—deutzias, spireas, viburnums, the old common white lilac of such delightful fragrance or perhaps some of the newer lilacs, the mock oranges, the flowering crabs, plums, etc. In this spring garden we may have daffodils, pale yellow is almost as lovely as white in the moonlight, and we may follow the narcissi with tulips of white, yellow or pale pink and with fragrant white hyacinths.

There is a wealth of material from which to select white flowers for the late spring or early summer garden. Irises in many varieties, white Oriental Poppies—the silky texture is doubly beautiful in artificial light—roses of bush or pillar, the climbing Silver Moon being especially desirable, the beautiful Miss Lingard phlox, the indispensable Madonna Lily, Columbines of airy grace, daisies and the lighter colored pyrethrums or Painted Daisies. And Evening Primroses

"O'er which the mind might hover till it dozes,
O'er which it well might take a pleasant sleep,
But that 'tis ever startled by the leap
Of buds into ripe flowers."

Keats

As evening approaches turn a mist spray of water on these primroses and watch them leap into bloom.

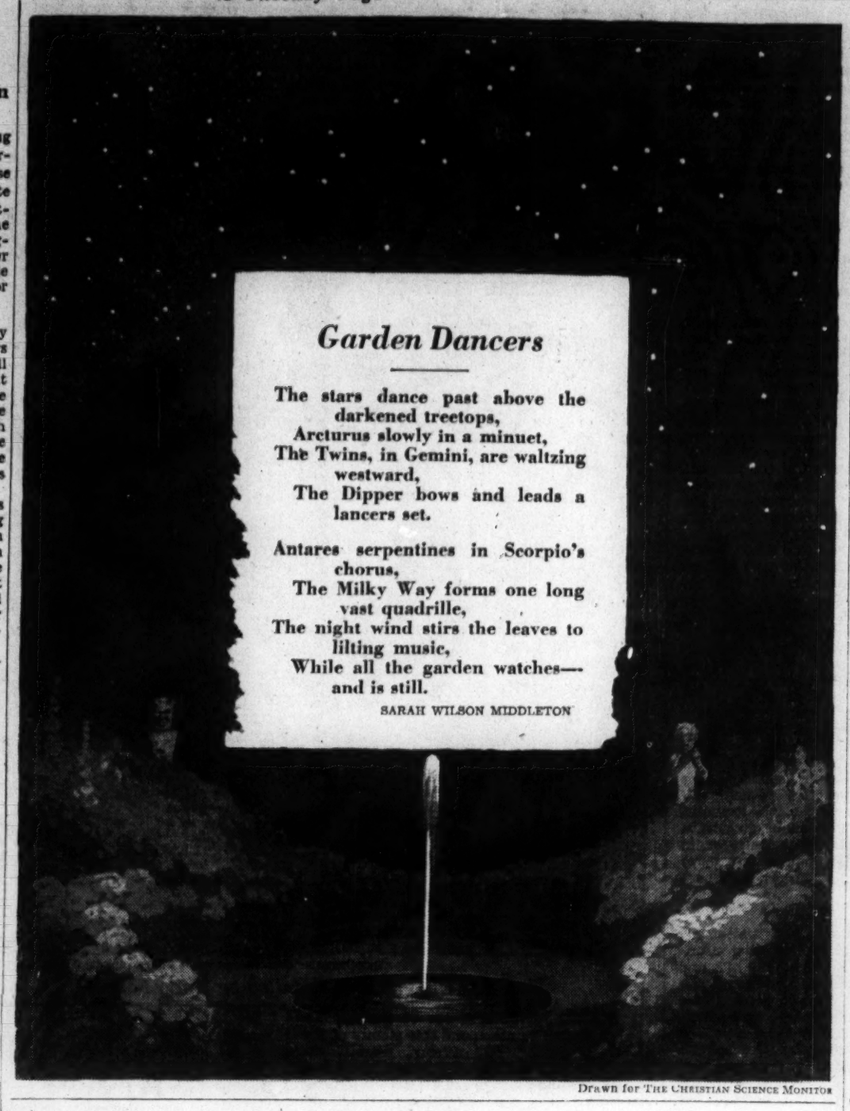
There are many lovely white peonies from which to choose. The great golden hearted cups of the single peonies are particularly appealing in the moonlight. With so many to choose from we may be very particular in selecting the double peonies and insist on fragrance as well as beauty of flower. Elizabeth Barrett Browning not only is a flower of delightful form and large size but also possesses a strong and sweet perfume. The Yucca with its "Royal shafts of waxen bells" is a flower which is particularly dependent upon moonlight for the transformation of its somewhat opaque flowers into blossoms of lustrous sheen. It surely must have a place in our night garden.

The night garden need not be without summer bloom. Surely we may be able to give this little garden spot the care necessary to keep it luxuriantly green and flourishing in spite of heat or drought. If this bit of a garden has a little pool with a small stream of water running into it or trickling over the rocks it will be especially attractive at the end of a torrid day. There are plenty of white flowers for this summer garden. If the phlox has been cut as the blossoms fade, it will still be blooming. There are several summer blossoming lilies, especially the speciosums. The water lilies are at their best, and many of the annuals are blossoming luxuriantly. If we go into our gardens during the daylight hours these hot midsummer days we may note that there are weeds which are getting a flourishing start and that the well groomed garden of our springtime dreams is not a midsummer reality, but at night these faults fade into the kindly shadows and are, for a time, forgotten.

Into Dreamy Autumn

Even the autumn garden may have its share of white flowers which will repay a moonlight stroll down the paths even if the night be too chilly to linger long on the white bench near the pool. There will be some white asters mixed with those of brighter colors, white chrysanthemums and dahlias, the Japanese anemones, the cosmos and still the gallant petunias.

And finally, when the garden lies asleep, all white under its covering of snow, and the moon looks down and finds it as fair as it was in spring or summer or autumn, we may step out for a brief moment to gaze on its winter beauty and return to our fireside to plan for another season of happy garden adventuring.


Garden Dancers
The stars dance past above the darkened treetops,
Arcturus slowly in a minuet,
The Twins, in Gemini, are waltzing westward,
The Dipper bows and leads a lancers set.
Antares serpentines in Scorpio's chorus,
The Milky Way forms one long vast quadrille,
The night wind stirs the leaves to lilting music,
While all the garden watches—and is still.
SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Gardening in the United States

Subjects on Which to Build Club Programs

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GARDENING in America" should suggest a number of topics of interest for the Garden Club program. Perhaps our first subject might well be, "The Development of the Gardening Art in America." We will be made to realize that as a nation we were not garden-conscious until quite recently. Our Colonial ancestors brought with them from their homelands a great love for gardens, but the rigors of a new country, the struggle for material things, the busy life necessitated by the task of wresting a living from the new land, left little time for the development of the finer styles of gardening, such as were common in continental Europe and other lands across the seas. Unfortunately also there was very little written by those who did garden in America during its Colonial days.

Perhaps the most important record of Colonial gardening is found in John Josselyn's "New England's Rarities Discovered in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents and Plants in that Country" published in 1672 and his "Account of Two Voyages to New England made during the years 1658, 1663" published in 1674. These were published in England for the information of the many who were interested in the new Colonies, and contain interesting lists "Of such Garden Herbs as do thrive there and of such as do not." He tells us that "Houseleek prospereth notable, blood-wort but sorrily, but Patience and English roses very pleasantly."

The club member who discusses this topic will take her listeners on an imaginery trip to the early day box-bordered gardens of Virginia, to the botanical garden created by John Bartram which was started in 1728 and was America's first botanical garden, through the gardens of Mount Vernon, and will show the gradually increasing preoccupation of the American people with commercial and business affairs as the responsibility of developing the new country became greater, until, in some way, there began to be a little less hurry, some more of leisure, and Americans began to think more and more of gardens.

Gardening in America suggests also the topic "Gardeners of America." And under this topic might be considered many men and women who have influenced American gardening in any way, as botanists, writers, horticulturists of note, etc.

Famous Gardens

The topic "Notable Gardens of America" should include, not only old-time or historical gardens of note but the gardens of today, public or private, which are noteworthy examples of the gardener's art. This will include gardens like the Magnolia gardens of Charleston, S. C., and those which have received medals or prizes given by horticultural societies or other agencies which are helping to encourage the development of beautiful gardens in the United States.

"A Garden Tour Across the States" will show us how widespread the interest in gardening has become and how the gardeners of each state are developing gardens suitable to their climatic conditions. In many states the federated garden clubs are publishing little magazines which give much gardening information for the garden-minded citizens of the state. This topic might be divided into several sections, as "Gardens of the Eastern States," "Gardens of the Big Plains Region," "Gardening in the Mountainous Sections of the Country," "Desert Gardens of America," "Gardens of the Golden West," "Alluring Gardens of our Southlands," etc.

Under the topic of "American Plants in Our American Gardens," may be considered the native shrubs, trees and plants which have been given a place in the garden and have proven themselves adaptable subjects for such favorable conditions.

Since most countries have rather a distinctive garden style, a landscape architect might be asked to discuss the interesting question, "Is there a Garden Style for America?" or he might be able to point out the absurdity of attempts to develop a Japanese garden or an Italian garden or a Spanish garden in sections of our country most unsuited to such a style. There have been many absurdities in American garden designing but Americans are rapidly outgrowing the ignorance which was responsible for earlier mistakes.

In preparing for these programs we will obtain much of the information relative to early American gardens from the books, "Old Time Gardens" and "Sundials and Roses of Yesterday," both by Alice Morse Earle, "Old Fashioned Gardening" by Grace Tabor, "Old Gardens In and About Philadelphia and Those Who Made Them" by J. T. Faris and "Gardens of Colony and State" compiled and edited by Alice C. B. Lockwood for The Garden Club of America.

Preparation for a "Tour Across the States" may be made by reading "Gardens in America" by Marion Cran, and "Beautiful Gardens in America" by Louise Shelton.

Not many sections of the United States have been given special attention in a literary way, but there are various books relative to gardens in the South. Florida, Virginia and California have been "written up" and Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, at present the president of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations, has written a book, "Gardening in the Southwest," appropriate to her own state of Texas and others in that section of the country.

Summary of Topics

Gardening in America

The Development of the Garden Art in America.
Gardeners of America.
Notable Gardens of America.
A Garden Tour Across the States.
American Plants in Our American Gardens.
Is There a Garden Style for America?

[About the middle of next month another article on suggested garden club programs will be published.]

Southern Colonial With a Garden Included in Plan

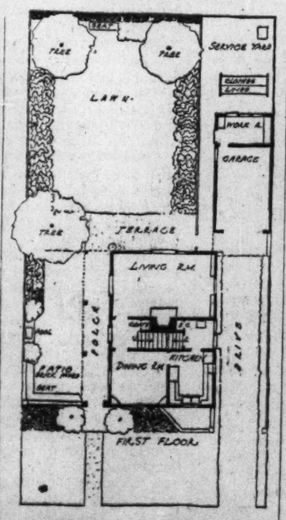
The Architect of Today Designs the House and the Garden as a Unit. The Unit Shown Here Is by Winchton L. Risley of Los Angeles, Calif.

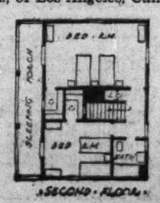
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GIVEN a lot 50 feet in width, how can one build a small house on it in such a manner as to secure the utmost privacy, with a garden? The home pictured here shows one solution which may be of interest to those thinking about building on such a sized lot.

In order to conform to the average building restriction, the house is placed 25 feet back from the street, the driveway is placed on the north side extending past the kitchen to the garage. Approaching from the street through a doorway reminiscent of the colonial architecture of Charleston, S. C., one enters under a porch which faces a paved patio. This court completely screened from the street, is sheltered and shaded by walls, trees, and overhanging balcony—an "out-of-door living room." From a fountain on the wall opposite the house comes the refreshing sound and sparkle of running water. Vines against the wall, flowers, potted plants, colored tile and painted furniture give variety and color to the "interior decoration" of this "outdoor room."

The brick patterned pavement extends around two sides of the house and opens at the rear upon the garden with its fruit trees, hedges, flowers and a lawn large enough for a badminton court. A rose-trellised fence separates the garden from the service yard and garage. The latter is placed along the north side of the lot and contains at the rear end a small but compact storage and work room,





The house is small, containing five major rooms; but all receive double exposures and the living room and master bedroom have outlooks on three sides. There is a basement under the front portion of the house, well lighted by a large areaway under the kitchen windows. This space not only contains the heating and ventilating system, but the recreation room.

The color scheme of the house is simple, with light walls, dark brown roof, yellow sash and green doors. A terra cotta dado is painted around the walls under the porch.

It will be noted that the plumbing for both floors is concentrated at one spot and that the house is a rectangle in shape. Both of these items contribute to an economical building cost.

The house and gardens were designed by Winchton L. Risley, A. I. A., of Los Angeles, Calif.

Hobbies and Hints

British Columbia, Can.

Dear Garden Friends:

Many are the thanks I have to offer for the lovely letters we find on the Garden Page, and for the many interesting articles the editor of this page provides for us.

I already have the pleasure of corresponding occasionally with one of our Gardening Circle, and we have been able to exchange seeds, plants, and happy ideas. At the moment, looking out of our windows into the garden, I see a corner made bright by her gift of giant poppy seeds. These blossoms are especially lovely this summer, exquisite shades of pink, white, and crimson. They are growing in rather a tangle of anchusa and gypsophila with the green of many clumps of young chrysanthemums in front of them, while behind them there is a thick hedge of hollyhocks, just beginning to show colors.

Peeping in at the window are some lovely Wrexham delphiniums, six or more feet high, "in all the loveliest shades of blue" as the catalogues say!

We have an unusual situation for our garden. On one side, the garden ends abruptly in a hedge of irises of several colors, beyond which there is a steep grassy bank of about 100 feet. This bank is well planted with lovely pines of all ages, and beyond that stretches a landscape through which flows a creek to the lake beyond—a landscape that is always beautiful with its green farmlands, many clumps of trees, and a sky-blue lake with mountains at the far side of it to complete the picture. The loveliest times are when the trees are budding out in spring, or turning gold and orange in autumn.

At the present time, the sources of greatest joy in the garden are the masses of Canterbury bells, in several colors, foxgloves, and delphiniums, all grown from seed in the open. Plants are so easy to grow this way, where there seems only a little money to buy all one plans for. A dozen roses are a great joy, and the long bed in which they grow has a stone slab edging, as the bed is higher than the path, and this is now completely hidden in an edging of that creeping Thyme, which, I believe, is lanuginosus. This draws forth much admiration and is content to be dull and soft and gray-green while the roses glory in brilliance above it.

I should be so glad and grateful if any Garden Page readers could tell me where I could get hold of "Saxifrage Tumbling Waters." I have written to several growers of rockery plants on this continent but none of them seem to know it.

About a year ago on the Garden Page of the Monitor, appeared a very interesting article on this plant written by a grower and lover of rock plants from Clitheroe, England. The article was initialed G. H. C. I should love to hear more of this plant; can I grow it from seed, and where can I buy seed? Please, does anyone know? (Mrs.) J. E. V. G.

* * *

A Temporary Fish Pool

Oregon

Dear Readers:

Several years ago an article appeared on the Garden Page, telling of a temporary fish pool, from a lard tub. It was given to me by another Monitor reader, and we both have enjoyed this little pool.

An empty lard tub was procured from the butcher's (for 10 cents) and given a coat of green paint, and holes were bored about two inches from the top. Then it was set in a hole which was dug a little larger than the tub, and filled in with small rocks and gravel. The water can be refreshed whenever necessary by turning the hose into the tub. We planted several water plants in it, and a rockery beside it. These together with a bird bath near by, make it an attractive spot. Our goldfish seem to enjoy it and have lived in the pool all winter.

Some day we hope to have a lattice fence across the lot which faces the street, and a permanent pool, but can enjoy the small one until then.

Can someone tell me how to care for an African violet plant? Mine does not bloom as it should, and as it is rather rare, no one seems to know about it.

With much appreciation for the Garden Page,

(Mrs.) E. T.

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Choosing a Country Home

Have a Good Time at It—Also Buy Plenty of Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF A country home among the hills or near the sea is one of your dreams, perhaps a bit of counsel from one who has been through the experience will be of help to you. There really is a delightful ritual and definite procedure to be followed if you would gain the most from this real estate transaction.

Naturally, many discussions are the prelude. All one's friends and acquaintances should be offered the opportunity to give advice—none of which, naturally, you expect to follow. Your friends won't expect you to follow it, so everyone is happy. It can be said rather definitely, also, that your own ideas and plans won't materialize.

However, one must play cricket, so write to a dozen or several dozen real estate agents. Many happy evenings can be spent with the literature. Then, as you pack your picnics for trips of inspection, make up your mind that you'll have a happy day anyway. Just how many hundreds or thousands of miles one should drive before choosing a country home is a matter of individual preference. Personally, we gave up counting the miles. After all, one should not charge too much against a good time.

Seriously, there are a number of important points that one should consider, and if one keeps them in mind it will mean future happiness. The city dweller who drives to his home for week ends, should think of the road. A good road means added comfort and strength.

A home at the shore is a different proposition from a home in the country. But both should be critically examined for water supply, drainage, and soundness of the house. Look especially at the foundation timbers in the cellar. Replacing sills and floor timbers is an expensive matter. Test the firmness of the timbers by trying to push the blade of a knife into them, the rafters should be tested by the same method.

Look particularly at the line of the roof. A good straight roof line is a sign that the frame is still sound. One good point to remember is that it is easy to paint and paper outside surfaces, but the things which are expensive and difficult are the unseen.

The water supply is vitally important. Springs and wells may be cold and sparkling clear, but the only safe procedure is to have the water tested. Ask if the water supply is constant, or whether it dries up in the summer.

One of the commonest mistakes made is to buy too little land. If one is going to have a country home, it is grand to have lots of land. If flowers and vegetables are a hobby, there needs to be good soil. If you want a homemade golf links, half a dozen acres in a cleared field means untold fun for you and friends. If the man of the house likes to chop wood for his own fireplace, you'll want a few acres of woodland.

Before you buy, have a lawyer look up your title, and have a local surveyor "run the lines" of your property so that you'll know exactly the boundaries.

Yes, if you want a country home, buy it. The Professor-Who-Has-Always-Wanted-a-Farm was never satisfied until he had one. And you'll work hard and work long hours; you'll paint and paper and mix cement; you'll grow beautiful flowers and great crops of vegetables; chop wood in the forest, and listen to the hermit thrush sing at dusk. Experience and observation lead to this somewhat dogmatic statement: if you want a country home, buy one.

H. S. P.

Good Record, But—

The American Tree Association, through Charles Lathrop Pack, president, tells us that all tree-planting records in the United States for any one year were broken in 1934. In that period 163,000,000 forest trees were planted, representing an acreage of 161,000.

"Record planting for states is carried off by New York," says Mr. Pack. "Second place goes to Wisconsin and third to Michigan, with 12,468,500 trees representing about 12,000 acres."

Michigan has had better years than this, writes Albert Stoll Jr., in the Detroit, Mich., News, especially in 1930 when almost 30,000 acres were reforested. But the nation as a whole experienced a record tree-planting year in 1934, due principally to the efforts of the numerous CCC camps established throughout National Forest Areas.

While the forest-minded conservationists of the nation are grateful for any acreage planted in the effort to restore our once abundant and valuable forest growth, we still are far away from making an appreciable gain in restoration as compared with destruction by fire and ax. When our forest plantings begin to equal our annual forest losses we will begin to report a healthy progress. This isn't true today and it won't be until millions of acres are restored to trees each year, instead of thousands.

Last year Michigan, according to the Pack figures, planted 12,000 acres to trees. But in the same period forest fires destroyed 53,016 acres of wild land cover, mostly young forest growth. There is nothing to be proud of in that record.

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Emperor of Ethiopia Appeals To Powers on Italian Crisis

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 13 (AP)—The text of the address delivered yesterday by Emperor Haile Selassie to his Crown Council follows:

History recalls past events. It does not solve present problems but sometimes it helps with their solution. The problem with which Ethiopia is now wrestling is not new. Present events are a consequence of other difficulties that were solved in their time.

Like the histories of other nations that became great powers but that in the course of their existence had to surmount grave difficulties the history of Ethiopia also evokes stages in her greatness and critical moments that she had to traverse.

She has overcome innumerable attacks and political crises. During our reign, our duty has been to guide Ethiopia to her high and noble destiny. As you all know, the Imperial Government has not ceased to treat with consideration the interests of foreign governments and their citizens, without making any distinction as to nationality, meanwhile providing for the development of this country. It has done nothing to lessen Italian interests or their prestige. The present difficulties being peculiar in our epoch, it is our first desire to overcome them with calm perseverance while safeguarding Ethiopia's rights.

Christian Principles

We are inspired with Christian principles. We never despair. That will end in accomplishment. Whatever we do it must not be forgotten that our perseverance and steadiness are nature's way of overcoming the difficulties we encounter. We follow the role played by our fathers in order to safeguard the integrity of the country. The past glory of our country is the heroism of our people and we will reap its rewards.

In our last speech, we reviewed the points at issue before the Italo-Ethiopian Arbitration Commission and how, after multiple difficulties in the course of their work, the Italian arbitrators were not in full accord with the arbitrators of French and American nationality chosen by the Imperial Government. We also noted how the commission separated without deciding anything.

This state of things having made our position graver, we again addressed the Council of the League of Nations. At the last session of the Council, it decided, after manifold difficulties attendant upon solving the question of Ualual, to proceed with the choice of a fifth arbitrator, resume the work of the commission and examine, at a Sept. 4 session, the differences existing between Italy and Ethiopia.

That Paris Meeting

On the other hand, we learned that France, Britain and Italy, signatories to the 1906 agreement, would meet in Paris on Aug. 16 for conversations based on that freaty, which deals with economic questions in Ethiopia and contains a clause guaranteeing the independence of Ethiopia.

Although it is impossible to foresee the results of these negotiations, the end of the rainy season is approaching.

While the possibility of peaceful settlement of the conflict is being sought along these different roads, Italy continues to dispatch troops and war material to her two neighboring colonies. The danger of war is becoming more and more grave.

Nevertheless, Ethiopia still cherishes great hopes for a pacific solution of this regrettable conflict that has arisen between her and Italy. We are confident that the states that are members of the League of Nations, and all those, great and small, who do not belong to it, will interest themselves in the grave situation with which Ethiopia is faced at the present time and will bring their contributions for justice and equity.

World Wants Peace

After the experience of the great war the world undertook constructive work for the peace and well-being of humanity. Now there is in prospect a disastrous war which might have a grievous repercussion throughout the world.

In our prayers to God, we pray that He may give grace to the men directing the destinies of the nations, that they may conform to the principles of justice and equity in order to maintain peace between the peoples of the world.

In conjunction with the prayers of our whole nation, the committee of Friends of Ethiopia in the United States has appointed Aug. 18 a day of prayer in American churches in behalf of peace and independence in Ethiopia. We have given orders that special prayers shall be offered on the same day here in order that we may commune with the people of the United States. We have thanked President Roosevelt for his declaration to the press.

Hope for Progress

Ethiopia has a firm determination, with the collaboration of other nations, to achieve progress in all directions. In order that she may attain this progress, we are convinced of the necessity of friendly collaboration with all nations that, without prejudice of race and religion, are ready to accord her frank and loyal assistance.

It is impossible to accomplish lasting and useful work in this world without helping one another. Consequently, Ethiopia, anxious to safeguard order and peace within her borders, will never accept anything that might belittle her independence, lessen her sovereignty or impair the prestige of her emperor, her people or her army.

Ethiopia renews her faith in the League of Nations, the heart of which is right, justice and equality, which stand above all other considerations; and renews her faith in all nations that have made a contribution to maintain peace.

The Paris meeting of Aug. 16, in which Ethiopia is not participating, is strengthening the bonds of peace.

Looks to Two Powers

Ethiopia places hope especially in England and France. We know that great and noble England has always defended the rights of nations of different races on different continents. We know also that France, with her proud and glorious past, cultivates equal rights, brotherhood and liberty, which form the basis of her government. This is the basis on which the League of Nations is builded, as well as great and small countries.

We know these two Governments are possessed of noble sentiments and desire to collaborate with other states of the world to maintain peace. We express the sincere hope that the efforts of these powers—guardians of peace—will be crowned with success.

If, however, the efforts of these nations, and the efforts we are making, are in vain and if diabolical force prevails, bringing about war, which spreads unhappiness and misery on human beings, the Ethiopian people will rise up, with their Emperor at their head, and these people, whose heroism is well known, confident in divine aid, will defend themselves against the invader to the last drop of blood, protecting themselves in their natural strongholds, the mountains and the deserts, which God gave them.

League Mandate Over Ethiopians Looming

(Continued from Page 1)

some form of disguised protectorate which would leave Ethiopia nominally independent.

Smuts Backs Britain In Effort to Bridge Italo-Ethiopian Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—Much satisfaction is evidenced here over the support given by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, joint leader of South Africa's coalition government, for Britain's hitherto lone fight for the collective system in the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

General Smuts at Cape Town last night warned the world of the potentialities of war in East Africa. He is quoted as saying: "I think it will shake the whole system of civilization to its foundations should the League of Nations fail at this critical moment."

General Smuts predicted a long and costly war for Italy before Ethiopia could be forced to capitulate and said that while Italy might overwhelm Ethiopia at the start "with airplanes and poison gas . . . it is one thing to overwhelm a country, another to occupy it." He expressed the belief that Japan is likely to support Ethiopia.

Won't End League

The General said that war in Africa would not put an end to the League of Nations, and gave it as his opinion that the greatest menace to the world today comes from dictators "who are in such straits everywhere that they are creating diversions by launching out on foreign adventures of this kind."

General Smuts also is quoted as saying:

"There is no doubt in my mind that invasion of Ethiopia by Italy will arouse the most anxious feeling throughout Africa between the whites and blacks. We have seen the effect the Russo-Japanese War had in raising feeling between Europe and Asia. This Ethiopian adventure by Italy may be most far-reaching in its effect on the African mind. You may find every African sympathizing with Ethiopia."

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union urges the British Government to inform the members of the League Council on or before Sept. 4 that it is bound to fulfill the undertaking it has given in signing the Covenant.

Because Italy owes Tyneside exporters £500,000, and prospects for immediate payment are remote, exporters have decided not to ship any more coal to Italy. But it is understood that German firms have agreed to supply the needed coal. Italy's trading debt to the British is now nearly £1,800,000. Last May it was under £500,000.

It is learned that Colonel Sandford, a British resident in Addis Ababa, has just been appointed administrative adviser to the Government of Ethiopia in the Province of Majji brodering on Kenya and the Sudan. This appointment is the first development of the Ethiopian Government's drive to improve its provincial rule.

Viscount Cecil Wants England to Tell Italy She Isn't 'Bluffing'

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LONDON, Aug. 13—Viscount Cecil of Chelwood said today the British Government faces a tragic sequel to 1914 through its failure to make clear to Italy that England is not bluffing and is prepared to uphold its obligations under the League of Nations' Covenant—"even if it means war."

"Only plain speaking can save us from a repetition of the fateful blunders of 20 years ago," the former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs said in an interview on the Italo-Ethiopian crisis.

Earlier in the day he expressed his attitude at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the League of Nations Union.

The committee adopted a resolution pointing out the danger of any British uncertainty and insisting that collective action by the League members is "indispensable" if war is to be prevented between Italy and Ethiopia.

Recalls Berlin Visit

The tall, gaunt champion of world peace cited the visit of Viscount Haldane, then British Lord Chancellor, to Berlin in 1912, as an example of the danger of not stating a nation's intention fully and positively.

"The World War might have been avoided if England had stated in unmistakable language in 1912 that it would tolerate no invasion of France," he said.

"Germany then would not have misunderstood the British Government's position and the tragedy that followed probably would have been averted.

"We must not return the risk of repeating the same terrible mistake. We must tell Italy in plain, decisive words we are not bluffing and that we are ready to carry out our solemn obligations to the League Covenant no matter how drastic an action may be required.

"Our path is clear and first England must exercise economic and diplomatic measures to prevent hostilities. If those fail, we must call on the League members to unite to halt force by force if need be."

London Institute Publishes Brochure On African Dispute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The background of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is provided in a brochure issued here under the title, Abyssinia and Italy, by the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

The brochure opens with a factual summary of the historical relationships of Italy and Ethiopia and gives extracts from the relevant international treaties which govern the present status of Ethiopia and its three neighbors, Italy, France and Great Britain. Then comes a resumé of the Ualual incident and the subsequent negotiations followed by a description of internal conditions in Ethiopia.

In a series of appendices are the articles of the League Covenant applicable to the dispute, an extract from the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 and sketch maps of the Italo-Ethiopian frontier regions.

The extract from the Suez Canal Convention includes the statement that "the High Contracting Parties agree in no way to prevent the free use of the canal in time of war as in time of peace."

Tax Rich Plan Wins By Senate Reversal

(Continued from Page 1)

mediately clears the scenes of a prospective deadlock between House and Senate.

Whereas the two chambers might have disagreed for weeks over a proposal to tax the "little fellow," there is little serious opposition to a levy on wealth.

With the deadlock broken on the Guffey coal bill in the House committee, and the Senate likely to pass the alcohol control measure today, there now seems little reason why adjournment should not be reached toward the end of next week.

The changes bring the proposed Senate Finance Committee tax bill well within the outlines of President Roosevelt's original "wealth redistribution" tax suggestions and make of it more a social and less a revenue measure than is even the version already passed by the House. Estimated to be worth about $296,000,000 a year in revenue, the bill is expected to go to the Senate floor tomorrow.

Meanwhile the United States Chamber of Commerce ridiculed the contribution which any of the pending tax suggestions could make to a balanced budget and proposed in their place a program of federal economy by which it claimed that a saving of $1,690,000,000 a year could be made.

Show Potential Saving

Figures prepared by the chamber's committee on federal finance indicated a potential saving of $1,100,000,000 from increased employment plus the transfer of 1,500,000 unemployables from federal to community care. Other possible savings advanced by the chamber experts were:

$250,000,000 in regular expenditures.

$18,000,000 in interest charges on excessive funds placed with disbursing officers and agencies.

$322,000,000 from recovery of unneeded assets of government-owned corporations and agencies.

White House Pressure

The White House played a part behind the scenes in the reversal. But the real impetus was the reaction in the House—every member of which comes up for re-election next year. It was reflected in the prompt opposition to the proposed low income levies by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska.

With the Senate Progressives thus refusing to back him up, Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. (Prog.), Wis., was unable to hold the lines in committee for rates which he sponsored. They went out by a narrow margin of eight to seven, but once out in committee it is conceded generally that they are unlikely to go back.

Even though the combination of conservatives with some of the progressives of the La Follette persuasion in the Senate might conceivably be able to push the proposed low income levies through the Senate, Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of the House declared with knowledge of the temper of his followers yesterday that the House would not stand for the proposed bill.

Eased the Tension

Thus what for a moment threatened to tie up adjournment plans and cause much political embarrassment for the Administration was today no longer a serious threat.

Senator La Follette will presumably lead a movement to restore the tax teeth of the measure on the Senate floor and may turn to even higher "levies on wealth" than what is now in the bill if he is unable to make it raise revenue in any other way.

In making its shift of position the committee went from one extreme to the other. The tax bill passed by the House was a compromise between "wealth redistribution" and a revenue measure. The original Senate committee draft approved last Saturday night was almost entirely a revenue bill proposing to raise substantial taxes by going down into the low incomes brackets where alone real revenue can be found.

Abandons Revenue

Today's new version abandons substantial revenue and goes back to "wealth redistribution."

Not only does it reject the reduction in tax exemptions and throw out the La Follette schedule of new surtaxes, but it also rejects any increase in surtaxes throughout the bulk of the income brackets and starts the increases only at the $1,000,000 annual income bracket—a change which means that less than 100 individuals instead of hundreds of thousands will feel the higher surtaxes and which is directly in line with the President's original recommendations.

Also in accordance with White House wishes, the committee threw out the House provision for a graduated corporation income tax of 13¾ per cent on small corporations and 14¼ on large and put in its place a rate schedule ranging from 12½ per cent to 15½ per cent. Further, the President's suggestion for a 2 per cent tax on intercorporate dividends was adopted. The $1.50 capital stock tax was permitted to stand, as was also Saturday's action in throwing out the proposed inheritance tax.

Virginians Form Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Society of Virginians, of Lynchburg, Va., a nonstock corporation, of which A. D. Barksdale, of Lynchburg, is president, has been chartered by the state corporation commission to promote, develop and strengthen cooperation in all matters of interest to Virginia and Virginians.

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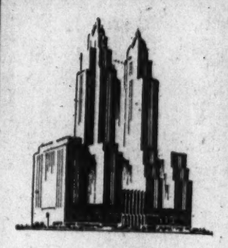

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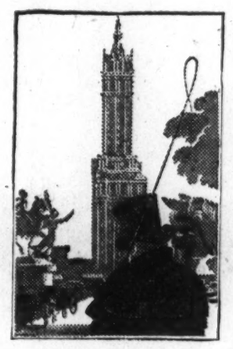

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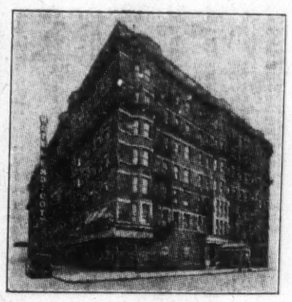

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Listed Stock Quotations

Strength of Utilities Features Trading in New York Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Encounter Profit-Taking On Their Way Upward

By Forrest Price

Traders raked in profits.

And prices receded temporarily.

Then they rallied with considerable vigor.

It was another busy market.

That accounts for the New York Stock Market proceedings today.

Transfers amounted to about 2,350,000 shares.

American Telephone was the star performer. It jumped nearly 5 points. Improved earnings and short covering served as market stimulants for this stock. The company is not earning its full $9 dividend but is expected to declare its regular rate Aug. 21.

Another of the communications stocks to advance sharply was Postal Telegraph with a rise of nearly 3 points.

Stocks gaining 2 to 4 points or so included Electric Power & Light issues, New York Central, Foster Wheeler preferred, Pittsburgh Coal preferred, American Chain preferred, Briggs Manufacturing and American Typefounders preferred.

The rails perked up a bit in the later afternoon trading.

A good handful of stocks reached new peaks for the year.

A few relatively soft spots were Goodyear preferred, Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Consolidated Gas, Deere, Public Service of New Jersey and Atchison.

Trading in bonds was featured by a demand for the medium-priced rail obligations. Postal Telegraph 5s followed the example of the equality and rose more than a point. U. S. Government bonds were allowed to sag. In the foreign group German 6s and 7s were up a point or more.

Neither cotton nor grain encouraged price movements in stocks. Cotton which has been on the toboggan for some days was again subjugated to liquidation in New York, and prices declined rather sharply. Persistent selling of wheat at Chicago did the expected thing to prices. Corn also was lower.

What to buy? That is the leading question of individual investors and large institutions.

Securities that yield a good return and are reasonably safe—well, they are hard to find. The United States Government is offering an additional $100,000,000 1¾ per cent Treasury bonds of 1955-60 to the highest bidder but at not less than par.

This is the lowest rate at which long-term Treasury bonds have ever sold. At current quotations the yield is around 2.80 per cent. It is not an inviting prospect for the small investor, and banks and other large institutions are likely to be the principal buyers.

But as business is getting decidedly better the individual investor is promising himself that stocks selling at current low yields will reward him later by returning larger dividends.

Wheat and Corn Are Lower at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices dropped about a cent a bushel today in a session of mild but persistent liquidation.

Weakness accompanied bearish interpretations of the Canadian Government crop estimate and additional reports of importations of grain into this country. However, tighter hedging pressure and scattered mill buying was reported helping to support the market.

Wheat closed ¾ to 1¼ cent below the previous finish, Dec. 88¾-⅞, and corn was ⅝ off to ½ up, Dec. 55⅝-½. Oats lost ⅞ to 1 cent, rye ¾-1¼, and barley was 1-1½ down. Provisions were slightly higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; utilities exhibit strength.

Bonds: Improved; communication loans rally.

Curb: Mixed; specialties advance.

Foreign Exchanges: Narrow; sterling firm.

Cotton: Lower; beneficiti rains western belt.

Sugar: Barely steady; commission house selling.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; Canadian prospects.

Corn: Irregular; hot weather reports.

Cattle: Fed steers and yearling 25c higher.

Hogs: Mostly steady to 10c lower; top $12.10.

Foreign

London—Trading was quieter but more cheerful on the Stock Exchange today. Oils and transatlantic issues were supported on American advices, while industrials, especially iron, steel, and aircraft shares remained steady. Gold shares and gilt-edged securities eased. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes continued to improve on the Bourse today, while all other domestic issues held steady. Internationals were firm with the exception of Royal Dutch shares. The market closed steady.

Berlin—After an inactive opening, prices gradually improved on the Boerse today with gains in industrials issues which were maintained at the close.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company—	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Clark Equipment	20c	Q	Sept. 14	Aug. 29
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 14	Aug. 29
Creameries of Am. Inc.				
$3.50 conv pf 87½c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	
Daniels & Fisher Strs				
4½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 21
Ogilvie Fl Mills pf	$1.75	Q	Sept. 3	Aug. 20
Rapid Electrotype	60c	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 1

Cotton Prices Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Cotton was lower today under liquidation and scattered selling, accompanied by talk of a slowly increasing new crop movement and reports of rain or showers in the western belt. Some stop orders were uncovered on the decline, which extended to 10.56 for October and 10.77 for Mar. or about 11 to 17 points net lower. Trading was quieter, but prices were within a few points of the lowest around 2 o'clock.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.13	Aug.12
62⅜	51	2½	Acme Steel	200	68½	57½	57½	59½	
8¾	4¼	..	Adams Express	4900	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼	
33½	28	2	Adams Millis	100	30½	30½	30½	..	
14¼	8	.15b	Addressograph	3900	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	14	
8⅜	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	400	1	1	1	1	
20⅛	15⅛	.60f	Alaska-Juneau	800	16	15¾	15⅞	15⅞	
14⅛	6¾	7	Alleghany pr pf (h)	800	14½	13¼	14½	12⅝	
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	11800	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	1100	6¾	5¾	6¾	5¾	
6⅜	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw(h)	200	5	5	5	4⅝	
3½	2	..	Allegh pf ww X(h)	500	6⅜	5⅜	6¾	5⅝	
30½	21	1	Alliechany Steel	400	27¾	27	27¾	28	
162	125	6	Allied Chem	1600	160¾	159	160¾	159¾	
7¼	3½	..	Allied Stores	8900	7	6¾	6⅞	7	
27⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	3800	27⅛	27¼	27½	27¾	
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	..	
128¼	69½	5	Allied Stores pf	1500	69¼	68½	68½	69	
3⅞	2½	2f	Amal Leather	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
33	26	1½g	Amal Leather pf	100	28	28	28	..	
70⅜	48½	2	Amerada	800	67	66½	66⅝	66¼	
57⅜	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	200	50	50	50	..	
30⅞	13½	..	Am Bank Note	1100	30¼	30	30¼	30	
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	400	64½	64¼	64½	..	
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	7900	15¼	15	15	15¼	
78	71	6	Am Crys Sug 1stpf	50	74¾	74½	74¾	..	
38⅛	21	.80	Am Brake &F	600	37½	37¼	37½	38	
128¼	119	1	Am Brake S&F pf	20	127	127	127	126¾	
146¼	110	4f	Am Can	1100	143¼	142½	142½	142½	
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	200	159⅝	159⅝	159¼	..	
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	24¾	24	24¼	24¾	
57½	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	54⅛	53¼	53½	54½	
15⅜	8	..	Am Chain	400	14½	14	14	..	
98	66	3f	Am Chicle	100	91	91	91	90½	
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	25⅜	25½	25½	25¼	
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..	
8	2¾	..	Am European	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
8¾	2	..	Am & For Pow	26500	8⅝	7½	8¼	7⅞	
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	2200	41¼	39	40⅜	41	
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	37⅞	36	36½	37	
15	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	4900	15	13½	14½	14½	
13	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	11	11	11	..	
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	500	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
39½	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	38	36¾	36¾	38	
37¼	29½	2.40*	Am Home Pr	400	37⅛	37	37	37¼	
4⅞	2¾	..	Am Ice	400	3¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅞	
37¼	22	6	Am Ice pf	200	25¼	25	25	24¼	
9⅜	4½	..	Am International	2100	9¼	9	9¼	9¼	
6	1¾	..	Am Lo Fr pf (h)	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	2½	
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	600	17⅛	16½	16¾	17⅛	
58⅝	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	55	55	55	55	
9¾	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	2600	20½	20	20¼	20⅛	
21⅞	13½	..	Am Metal	2600	20½	20	20¼	20⅛	
9½	4½	..	Am Power & Lt	29700	9⅛	8	8⅜	8⅝	
49½	10⅛	..	Am P&L 6% pf	10800	48	45	46⅛	47¾	
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	11400	40¼	37¾	38¾	40	
24⅝	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	600	24	22	22¾	23¼	
25½	13⅜	..	Am Radiator	29400	18½	18	18½	18¼	
25⅛	13⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	6900	24⅜	24⅜	24½	24⅝	
10⅛	4½	..	Am Seating	700	9⅞	9	9¾	9¾	
115½	72	..	Am Sum Tobacco	500	25¾	324½	25½	24¼	
47⅛	31⅜	1	Am Smelt & Ref	10800	45⅝	43	43¼	43½	
76	63	3f	Am Snuff	100	74	74	74	..	
99	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	97¾	97¼	97¼	98	
100¾	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	2300	99½	98¾	99	99¼	
19⅜	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	1800	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17½	
106	88	..	Am Steel F pf	110	102¾	102½	102¾	..	
43	33½	2f	Am Stores	600	38¾	38½	38¾	38	
70½	51¼	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	57	57	57	57	
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	135	135	135	135½	
142⅜	98⅝	9	Am Tel & Tel	11500	142½	138¾	140½	137¾	
6¼	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4½	4¾	4½	..	
19⅜	9	..	Am Type F pf (h)	300	17	14½	16	15	
15½	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	12800	15½	14¼	15¼	15	
77	48	6	Am Wat 1 pf	400	77	75	77	3	
9¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	6900	9⅛	8¾	8¾	9⅛	
51⅝	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	7500	50¾	49½	49¾	50	
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	
5⅞	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	4	4	4	4⅛	
48	31	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	48	48	48	48	
18⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	45590	17¾	17⅜	17¾	17½	
25	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	500	24½	24	24½	22½	
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	1100	14⅞	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
109	100	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	105	105	105	..	
52	36	1f	Archer Daniels	300	50	49½	50	49⅞	
122⅛	118¼	7	Archer Dan pf	40	119	119	119	119	
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	106¾	106¾	106¾	..	
6⅞	3¼	..	Armour Ill	8200	4⅝	3⅞	4⅜	3⅞	
70¾	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	900	62⅜	61	62⅜	61¾	
7½	4	..	Arnold Constable	1900	7¾	7½	7½	7⅜	
30⅜	6½	.50	Armstrong Cork	2900	29¾	29	29½	29¼	
14⅜	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1300	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞	14	
101½	80¾	9g	Asso Dry G 1pf	10	102	102	102	101	
57⅛	35⅜	2b	Atchinson T&SF	7200	54⅜	52⅝	53½	53⅝	
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	400	89½	89	89	89	
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	3200	26⅛	24	26¼	24⅛	
7	3	..	Atl Gulf & W1	10	7	7	7	6⅝	
9½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	..	
28	21⅜	1	Atl Refining	800	25½	24⅜	24⅜	24½	
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	600	41½	41	41½	41	
7¾	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	7	7	7	7¾	
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	600	26¾	26¼	26¼	26	
14	8½	..	Austin Nichols	600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8	
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	20	41¾	41	41¼	42	
4	2¾	7	Aviation Corp Del	4500	4	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞	

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	7700	2½	2¼	2¼	2½	
26¾	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	22⅜	
16	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	17800	16	15½	15¾	15⅜	
7½	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2700	22	20⅞	21½	21	
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	400	48	47⅝	8	48⅝	
115	106¼	..	Bangor & Ar pf	60	114½	114	114½	..	
6½	3¼	..	Barker Bros	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½	
61	32	..	Barker Bros pf	30	60	60	60	59¾	
50⅜	37½	.50	Bayuk Cig	300	48	47	47⅞	48	
115	107¾	7	Bayuk Cig pf	100	113⅝	111⅝	111⅝	..	
10⅜	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	3800	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9	
92	72	3f	Beech-Nut Pack	100	91	91	91	91	
13⅜	11⅜	50b	Belding Heim	1400	13⅜	13	13¼	13⅜	
19⅜	17⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	8800	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	18⅛	
10⅜	7½	1½	Beneficial Loan	900	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	
50	34	2	Best & Co	700	41¼	39	40⅜	41	
37¾	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	7800	36½	35½	36¼	36¼	
95	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	2700	64¾	63½	63¾	65	
20¼	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	350	21¼	21	21	21½	
13⅞	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	2300	12⅞	12½	12½	12¾	
23¼	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	200	23	23	23	23¾	
112	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	110	108½	108½	108½	108½	
72½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	10	62½	62½	62½	62½	
12	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	6300	11⅛	10½	11	11	
59⅞	34⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	46¾	46⅛	46¾	46¼	
100	90	4f	Bon Ami A	20	98	98	98	97	
26⅜	21	1.60	Borden	3500	25¾	25⅜	25¾	26	
49⅜	28¼	1	Borg Warner	500	47	47	47½	48	
73¾	33⅜	..	Boston & Maine	300	73¼	71⅞	71⅞	72½	
44⅝	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	8200	44⅝	42¾	44	41½	
14	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	2200	13½	13⅛	13⅜	13¼	
45⅜	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	300	43½	43	43½	43¼	
46⅜	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	5200	45⅞	45	45	45½	
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	100	100	100	99¾	
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
71⅛	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	71	69	71	69½	
63¾	53	3	Brown Shoe	200	63	63	63	..	
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	500	4½	4¼	4½	4	
8¾	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	1000	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
15	8⅛	..	Buyrus E cv pf	300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	800	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	
40⅜	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	1700	37½	37	37	37	
57⅜	21½	..	Budd Wheel	1500	58⅝	55½	55⅝	55⅝	
18⅛	8¼	..	Bullard	2500	19	18½	18⅞	19	
7⅜	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	700	7½	7	7⅜	7	
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	50	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞	
18¼	13¼	60	Burroughs Add	1700	18¼	18	18	18	
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	300	2	2	2	..	
10½	5¼	..	Bush Term deb(h)	200	7	7	7	7½	
22½	10	..	Bus T Bldgs pf ct	80	16½	16½	16½	17⅞	
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2	
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	600	¾	¾	¾	¾	
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	400	17	16¾	16¾	17⅛	
65	32	..	Byers pf	20	58	58	58	59¼	

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	690	35½	35	35½	36	
1⅜	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	⅝	½	½	⅝	
4¼	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	4⅛	4	4¼	4	
22⅝	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	300	20½	20¼	20¼	20⅝	
16⅝	8¼	.40	Can Dry	1700	10¼	9	10¼	9⅛	
13¾	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	9200	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	10⅛	
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	100	34	34	34	..	
12½	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	12	
45	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	300	45½	45⅛	45½	44½	
69⅝	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	7300	68⅝	67	67¼	67¾	
55½	46½	1f	Caterpillar Trac	800	54¼	53½	53¾	53½	
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	6600	29¼	28⅛	28⅜	29¼	
4⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	1200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	500	26⅝	26½	26⅝	26½	
56	34	..	Central RR of NJ	700	60	56	60	56	
12⅝	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	500	8⅜	8	8	8½	
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	5400	58⅝	57½	57¾	58⅝	
6⅝	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	5¾	5¾	6⅛	
49¾	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	10	47⅜	47	47⅜	47	
76⅜	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	900	47⅝	45¾	47⅜	46	
46⅞	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4100	47¼	46½	47	46½	
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	300	1⅜	1¾	1¾	1¾	
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	2100	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2200	3¾	3¼	3¾	3½	
32½	15⅜	1f	Chi Mail Order	6900	32¼	30⅞	32¼	30½	
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	3100	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	1¼	
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf(h)	4100	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	3100	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3	
10⅞	3¾	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	1800	8¾	7⅞	8¼	7½	
9¾	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1600	9½	9	9	8¾	
44¼	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	42¼	41½	41½	43	
2⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½	
4½	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	26¾	26¾	26¾	27	
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	500	5	4¾	5	4⅜	
62¾	31	..	Chile Copper	20500	61¾	60¼	60⅜	61⅛	
35¾	27⅝	1f	Cleve Cir Br Co	500	33¾	33	33¼	33	
24⅞	16	2	City Ice & Fuel	1400	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	18¾	
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	87¾	87¾	87¾	88	
5	3¼	..	City Stores	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
28½	20	..	Cluett Peabody	300	22	22	22	..	
230½	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	200	230	230	230	229¾	
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	4000	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝	
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	700	56½	56⅜	56½	..	
27	9	..	Collins & Aikman	2800	27⅜	25¼	27⅜	25⅞	
101½	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	50	100	100	100	100	
5½	1½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	2200	2½	2⅜	2½	2½	
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	150	15	14	15	13½	
20	10¾	..	Colo & Southern	40	21	19¾	21	..	
17½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	17	15½	17	16⅞	
13⅜	6⅝	..	Colo & So 2pf	340	13¼	13¼	13¼	..	
11⅜	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	34000	11¾	10⅝	11½	11	
84¾	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	700	85⅞	84½	85⅛	84¾	
15⅞	5	5	Columbia G pf B	90	68	68	68	..	
81	34½	1f	Columbian Pic vtc	500	75½	74	75¼	75	
94	67	4	Columbian Carb vtc	300	91¼	91	91	91½	
53¾	39½	2	Comm Credit	1800	52⅞	52¾	52½	53	
70¾	36½	2f	Comm Inv Tr	2600	70⅜	68½	70	70¼	
100¼	97¼	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	500	100⅜	100	100K	100¼	
23⅞	17⅜	.60f	Comm Solvents	12600	20	19¾	19¾	19⅞	
3½	¾	..	Comwith & So	47500	2¾	2⅜	2¾	2½	
65¼	29½	3	Comwith & Sfpf	2700	64¾	63½	63¾	65	
119½	112	5½	Com Cred pf	500	117	117	117	..	
37⅞	27	1.60	CongoleumNairn	800	36⅞	36½	36⅝	36½	
48	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	110	40½	40¼	40½	39	
56	41	4½	Conn Ry & Lt pf	10	55⅞	55½	55⅞	55	
7½	3¼	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	5	4¾	5	5	
22⅜	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	2100	18	17½	18	17⅞	
10⅛	7	..	Consol Cigar	300	8½	7¾	8½	7¾	
32⅜	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	15700	34¼	31¾	33⅛	32¾	
101½	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	1000	100¾	100½	100¾	100⅝	
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	3200	3¾	4	4¼	4⅜	
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	10000	9	8¾	9	8¾	
117	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	200	109½	109½	109½	..	
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4	3¾	4	..	
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	
82	71	6½	Con Cig ppf ww	90	77	77	77	77	
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	300	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
5½	3⅞	..	Container B	700	3½	3⅜	3½	3½	
74	62	7	Con Cigar pf	20	69	69	69	69	
9	4½	..	Cont Baking A	1800	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
1⅜	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	800	1⅜	1	1⅛	1⅛	
91½	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1800	86	85	85½	85½	
12⅜	..	.30b	Cont Dia Fibre	2600	13¼	11¾	12¼	11¾	
47¼	28⅞	1.20f	Cont Insurance	400	42	41	42	41¾	
1¾	⅜	..	Cont Motors	1400	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	
33	15½	.37½b	Cont Oil	4800	21¾	21¼	21¾	21½	

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Aug.13	Aug.12
59½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	80	59¼	58¾	58¾	59	
78⅝	62	3	Corn Products	800	70½	70	70	71	
6⅞	4⅛	..	Coty	3700	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
39⅞	35¾	.2f	Cream of Wheat	500	37⅞	37¾	37¾	38	
16⅜	12½	.25b	Crosley Radio	300	13½	13½	13½	13⅞	
36	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	800	34	34	34	34¼	
47⅜	43½	2.70	Crown Corp pf	200	46	46	46	46	
80	14½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
26	17	..	Crucible Steel	400	25	24⅝	24¾	25¼	
2	1	..	Cuba Co	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
8	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	2100	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	67	67	67	67	
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Business and Industry

Big Incomes Pay More in U. S. Than in Great Britain

Commerce and Finance

How Uncle Sam 'Makes' Money By Issuing It

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Government has been "making money" in a big way out of its power to issue currency and "regulate the value thereof."

Seigniorage on currency issued under the Silver Purchase Act and on coins turned out by the mints has boosted total "profits" on the money-issuing privilege in the past 1½ years above $3,000,000,000, Treasury figures said today. That included $2,800,000,000 arising from revaluation of the dollar in gold.

Nearly $150,000,000 has been realized from printing silver certificates, representing the difference between the cost of the metal and its monetary value of $1.29 an ounce.

In addition, the Treasury has rung up in its cash register since June, 1934, about $70,000,000 in other seigniorage income. Demand for small coins increased substantially. Minting then returns lucrative profits over the cost of the silver, nickel and copper used.

Uncle Sam is the only one in this country taking big profits out of money manufacturing, according to Treasury officials.

Despite a five-fold increase in the amount of conterfeit notes and coins seized during the depression, secret service men said there was no indication that makers of bogus money were getting rich.

On the contrary, William H. Moran, chief of the service, insisted it was a poor business for the average counterfeiter, what with the risk of getting caught, the penalties and the capital necessary to get started.

Realty Bond Prices Jump 23 Per Cent

Consistent appreciation in the market value of real estate bonds is indicated by month to month statistics on 200 typical eastern issues compiled since the close of 1932 by Amott, Baker & Co. of New York.

Including a gain of $9 for July, the Amott-Baker averages show an advance in the average market price per $1000 face value from $187 in 1932 to $362 at the close of the market on July 31. On a percentage basis, realty bond prices have advanced 23.1 per cent since the first of the year. The gain for 1934 was 33.6 per cent as compared with a 17.6 per cent advance in 1933.

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At 292 Cambridge Street

East Cambridge, Mass.

MONEY AVAILABLE FOR SMALL MORTGAGES

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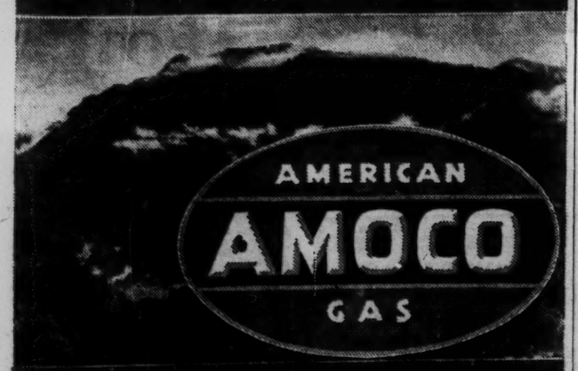
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

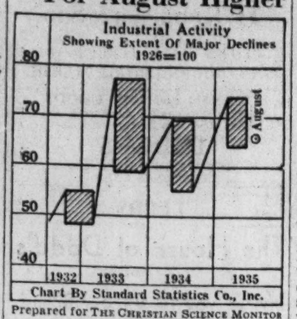
Dorchester Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Home Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Sept. 10

GOING TO Asheville?



STOP AT THIS SIGN OF GREATER VALUES!

Industrial Output For August Higher



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE seasonally adjusted industrial production index of the Standard Statistics Company is estimated at 65.9 for August, compared with 63.9 for July and 59.1 for August, 1934.

July, therefore, marked the end of a decline that had been in progress since March, a period of four months.

As shown in the accompanying chart, this recession lasted approximately the same length of time as did the one in the summer of 1934, whereas each of the two preceding recessions thus far in the recovery movement extended for five months.

Appreciable Drop In French Trade First Half of 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Aug. 13—During the first half of the current year, French foreign trade registered an appreciable decline, compared with the like period of 1934, according to the U. S. Assistant Trade Commissioner here.

Imports into France in the January-June period of 1935 were valued at 10,604,614,000 francs, a decline of approximately 16 per cent under the corresponding 1934 total. Exports in the 1935 period amounted to 7,956,374,000 francs, a loss of 10 per cent compared with 1934, statistics show.

France's unfavorable balance of trade, it is pointed out, consequently shows a decided decrease from 1934 to 1935, standing at 2,648,000,000 francs for the first six months of the current year, compared with 3,778,000,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1934.

France's imports from foreign countries in the first half of 1935 amounted, in round numbers, to 8,007,000,000 francs and those from French colonies and protectorates to 2,597,500,000 francs, against 9,735,000,000 francs and 2,356,500,000 francs during the corresponding period of 1934.

French sales to foreign countries during the period January-June, 1935, totaled 5,597,500,000 francs and sales to colonies and protectorates 2,358,500,000 francs against 6,060,000,000 francs and 2,754,000,000 francs respectively, for the corresponding period of 1934, the report states.

Of a total foreign trade of 18,561,000,000 francs, the colonies account, therefore, for 4,162,000,000 francs, or about 27 per cent. It is noteworthy, the report states, that the import surplus for the first half of 1935 amounted to 2,409,000,000 francs in trade with foreign countries and to only 239,000,000 francs in trade with the French colonies and protectorates.

Value of French franc in the two periods compared, $0.066.

Mexico Not to Pay On Foreign Debt

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 13 (AP)—Mexico has no immediate intention of renewing negotiations for settlement of its foreign debt, the Ministry of Finance stated.

The statement was made after reports were published that George Rublee, now here, had come as the representative of New York bankers to seek an agreement.

The Mexican Government refuses to negotiate until the Bankers' Committee turns over $7,500,000 which it claims belongs to this nation.

George Rublee of Washington, D. C., is counsel for the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, organized to protect American holders of foreign governmental securities.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Up Sharply And Prices Rise

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 13—Driving ahead boldly with the announcement of substantial price advances in spite of several additional adverse developments, cotton-gray goods mills, by a brilliant market maneuver last week, laid bare the overstayed position of primary cotton goods buyers, and forced a scramble for goods which stiffened values all along the line.

Trading became so active the last two or three days of last week that sales were far in excess of the current reduced production. Prices were a quarter to three eighths of a cent higher on most of the standard constructions, and confidence in values was much greater at these advanced levels than it had been early in the week before prices had been boosted.

Larger Cotton Crop

The coup which galvanized the market into activity came in the face of the bearish cotton crop estimate, which placed the probable cotton crop 2,000,000 bales above that of last year and brought about sharp declines in the cotton futures markets.

In the rayon goods market, the Viscose Company announced a 5 per cent advance in the prices of most of its rayon yarns, and this brought about an immediate spurt in the buying of rayon fabrics, even at slightly higher prices. Almost at the same time a large group of gray goods selling houses, particularly specializing in print cloths and sheetings, announced an increase in gray goods prices—not an eighth as has been the usual slow and cautious movement, but a full quarter of a cent with some of the higher constructions moved up three eighths.

Buyers suddenly realized how late the season is getting, and how little of their fall need of gray goods they had covered. Heavy movement of merchandise in finished goods channels and in retail stores promises an unusually good fall demand, and gray goods converters have much to buy to provide against their forward needs.

With prices sharply advancing it became evident immediately that prompt action must be taken.

Casting aside all quibbling on tax refund clauses many of the largest consumers of gray goods came into the market with round-lot orders for goods deliverable during the next two to four weeks. Hasty canvass of the market revealed all prices had been boosted, and it became a question of making the best terms possible.

Print Cloths Active

In the print cloth group, one of the most active numbers was 39-inch four-yard 80 squares which sold freely at 8¾ cents instead of 8¾ to 8½ cents which had been usual early in the week. The 39-inch 4.75-yard 68-72s brought 7¼ cents instead of 7 cents, and the 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64-60s brought 6¼ cents instead of 6 cents. Even the 6.25-yard 60x48s jumped to 5½ cents instead of 5¼. Narrow print cloths were unchanged.

On sheetings there was a similar upward swing in prices, but not quite so spectacularly consummated as in print cloths. The trading was more moderate in volume also, but by the close of last week most of the more active numbers had been firmly established at higher levels.

Carded broadcloths proved another very active spot. In blankets, also, there was a noticeable firming of the market. Fine goods markets reported fairly lively trading in combed lawns and in combed broadcloths at prices an eighth to a quarter higher than previous levels. Fancies continued to move steadily with the rough Himalaya type of fabric leading in popularity.

U. S. Personal Income Taxes Compared With Four Countries

The Chase Economic Bulletin of the Chase National Bank of New York in its issue of last Tuesday printed a table of personal income tax rates in five countries, compiled under the supervision of Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson Jr., economist for the bank. It follows:

Income Magnitude (2)	Rates Federal and New York State Combined (1)	Proposed Federal and Existing New York Rates Combined (3)	Canada (4)	Germany (5)	Great Britain	Italy (6)
$20,000	13.8	13.8	12.8	26.9	26.3	3.7
30,000	18.4	18.4	16.1	31.3	31.1	4.3
100,000	37.7	41.3	26.9	40.0	45.8	7.2
200,000	51.7	55.2	34.8	40.0	52.7	8.6
300,000	56.7	62.5	39.0	40.0	55.9	9.0
1,000,000	65.3	76.1	50.3	40.0	61.4	9.7
5,000,000	69.9	83.8	54.8	40.0	63.3	9.9

(1) The rates for the United States apply to a taxpayer with two dependents. The rates as computed for foreign countries do not take account of the personal exemptions. Whereas this omission tends to exaggerate the rates in the lower brackets somewhat, it is of little importance in connection with any comparison of high-bracket rates. Exemptions outside the United States are generally very low. In Germany, for example, the exemption for a married man with one child does not exceed 300 marks.
(2) Foreign currencies have been translated into dollars at the following rates of exchange: £ at $5, lire at $.085, R M at $.40.
(3) H. R. 8974, Sec. 101.
(4) Canadian Statutes, 23-24 Geo. V, ch. 11.
(5) G. Biedermann, Einkommensteuergesetz und Korperschaftsteuergesetz vom 16 Oktober, 1934, (1935), page 216.
(6) Raccolta ufficiale delle leggi e del decreti del Regno d'Italia, vol. 11, p. 9545. In addition to a personal income tax the Italian Government levies a series of taxes on income whose rates do not vary with income magnitude, but with the source from which the income is derived. cf Tax Systems of the World (1934), p. 216; also Fanno, M., Elementi di Scienza delle Finanze (1932).

Ask Even Break For Freight On Southern Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Discrimination against southern industry in unfair freight rates is charged by Chairman Jud Wilhoit of the Georgia Public Service Commission, who pleads in a public statement that industries of this section be given "an even break" with "their competitors of other sections."

A carload of watermelons shipped from Thomasville, Ga., at the present market price brings in New England about $300. Out of this amount $217 must be paid out for freight and $62.50 for brokerage fees and preparation of the car. Thus for producing and shipping about 800 melons the grower gets about $20, it is pointed out. The case of the Quitman Manufacturing Company is brought out, which has been selling its product in Georgia for $10 a ton, but which under the new rates would have to pay freight charges of $8.60 a ton. As a result Chairman Wilhoit points out that "the company has quit business and the railroads have lost the revenue received from this source."

Preferential rates granted manufacturers in other sections are working a hardship, which is stifling in its effect on Georgia industry, Chairman Wilhoit discloses in his statistical data. Cotton textiles shipped from Macon, Ga., to Toledo, Ohio—about 759 miles—have a freight rate of 99 cents per 100 pounds; but these same materials can be shipped from Boston to Toledo—about 760 miles—for 91 cents.

The freight rate for shipping kaolin from Georgia to Indianapolis, which is one of the nation's leading markets for this product, is $1.19 for a distance of 652 miles; but the rate from Baltimore to Indianapolis for the same product is 90 cents, for a distance of 650 miles. The freight rate for stone shipped from Tate, Ga., to Grand Rapids, Mich., 737 miles, is $11 a ton; but this same product can be shipped for a three-mile-longer trip from Proctor, Vt., for $9.40.

Peanuts constitute a major agricultural product in this State. The freight rate for shipping peanuts from Columbus, Ga., to New York—994 miles—is 93 cents per 100 pounds; but from St. Louis they can be shipped to New York—1059 miles—for 84 cents.

Increase in Lumber Output Is Reported From Coast States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 13—Production of lumber in Oregon and Washington in 1934 amounted to 5,443,912,000 board feet, according to preliminary data collected by the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station in co-operation with the Bureau of the Census. This is an increase of roughly 1½ per cent over the 1933 production and an increase of nearly 41 per cent over that of 1932.

Douglas fir led among species cut with a total of 3,886,102,000 board feet produced in both states, of which Washington produced 2,374,357,000 board feet and Oregon 1,511,745,000 board feet. Other species cut included Ponderosa pine with a total of 919,096,000 feet, of which Washington produced 237,157,000 feet and Oregon 681,939,000 feet; western hemlock with a total of 242,047,000 feet, of which Washington cut 201,169,000 feet and Oregon 40,878,000; spruce, of which Washington cut 65,681,000 feet and Oregon 63,751,000 feet; and western red cedar, of which Washington cut 72,553,000 feet, and Oregon 9,026,000 feet. Idaho white pine, larch, Port Orford cedar, white fir, sugar pine and hard woods also were listed among the species cut in the two states.

Shingle production in 1934 amounted to 3,212,355 squares, 2,886,336 squares in Washington and 326,019 in Oregon. Lath production amounted to 190,154,000 pieces, 128,911,000 pieces in Washington and 61,243,000 pieces in Oregon.

The canvass showed that 1119 lumber and single mills in the two states operated at least a portion of the year 1934.

In 1935 the total cut of lumber for Washington was 3,106,095,000 board feet, and that for Oregon 2,256,028,000 board feet.

Insurance Company Started by Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—An indication of the growing strength of the farm co-operative movement in this State is seen in the incorporation here of the Farmers Union Industries Mutual Insurance Company of Nebraska.

During the past 18 years, farmers union stores, creameries, grain elevators, gasoline and oil stations, etc., have paid $156,000 in premiums for property damage insurance in "old line" companies. John H. Bolin of Omaha, manager of the new organization values properties now owned by various farmers union groups in Nebraska at about $20,000,00.

Individual farmers, who are members of the Nebraska Farmers Union, now carry about $50,000,000 insurance on their farm properties with the older Farmers Union Co-operative Insurance Company of Nebraska of which Mr. Ben L. Peters of Omaha is manager.

Idaho and Montana Timber Cutting Shows Good Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho—Wooded areas of Idaho and Montana show a substantial increase in commercial cutting of timber, a report by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Census indicates.

An increase in 1934 of more than 42 per cent over 1933 was reported by 252 mills. Twenty-four mills produced 85 per cent of the 628,882 m. feet of lumber manufactured. Total increase in production amounted to 187,285 m. feet. White pine increased 32.4 per cent; ponderosa pine, 48.9 per cent; western larch, 70.5 per cent and Douglas fir, 74.3 per cent over 1933.

Many mills in this area have been running to capacity this summer. All experienced mill workers have found employment.

Portland, Oregon, Tax Collections Up 69 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Collections at the Port of Portland made by the United States customs service during the fiscal year ended June 30, of $1,324,785, were 69 per cent higher than collections in the previous fiscal year, according to a report by Milton A. Miller, collector of customs.

The general cargo movement from Portland to foreign ports during the first half of 1935 has been 35 per cent greater in value than was the movement during 1934, the Portland Merchants' Exchange has reported. General goods valued at $5,029,483 were shipped from the Port of Portland to foreign markets during the last six months, compared with $3,744,742 in goods shipped last year. Items under this heading were exclusive of lumber, wheat and flour.

Proposed Migration of Big Welsh Tinplate Company Causes Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The proposed migration of the Richard Thomas & Co., Ltd., to Redbourne, Lincolnshire, is causing grave concern to the Welsh tinplate industry, according to the United States Assistant Commercial Attaché here.

This company employs about 4000 people and consumes approximately 400,000 tons of Welsh coal a year.

Sir William Firth, chairman of Richard Thomas & Co., Ltd., at a recent annual meeting of the company, definitely announced plans for the expenditure of £1,000,000 to erect a modern strip mill at Redbourne, Lincolnshire, capable of producing 150,000 tons of high-grade tinplate and sheets yearly at a cost much below that obtainable at any other existing works in the country, the report states.

Sir William Firth is reported to have stated that after a careful examination of the progress of strip plants in America, and after prolonged tests of the quality of the goods produced by such mills, and careful checking of costs, they were satisfied that the new plant would make possible a production of 150,000 tons at a minimum saving of £200,000 per year.

It is anticipated, however, according to the report, that the plan will not be carried out without great difficulty. Already a large number of protests have been registered and it is possible, according to local opinion, that the question will be brought up in Parliament in such a way that the company will lose the protection now enjoyed through tariffs if the contemplated move is made.

The transfer of a large section of the local tinplate industry to another part of the country, it is pointed out, will have a serious effect on employment in the Cardiff district where employment conditions are already seriously depressed.

Hardware Trade Benefits From Refrigerator Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Hardware distributors have been kept busy by the peak sales volume of electric refrigeration, related electrically operated kitchen appliances, fans and many new summer items. Midseason records show less than the usual summer lull in sales volume. Demand includes not only fall merchandise for September-October delivery, but also winter goods and some interest in Christmas gift merchandise assortments, according to Hardware Age in its semimonthly market summary.

As a result, there will be very light carry-over stocks on summer and late spring goods.

Reports from the smaller cities and the rural districts indicate a more active consumer-buying market than is found in the metropolitan areas of the major cities.

The hardware trade is counting on good aggregate crop returns to give the trade a real share of the expected general business improvement during the fall months.

San Diego Business Is Showing Good Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Old Man Depression is being floated out of San Diego on a mounting wave of business activity. General improvement is being shown in nearly all lines of business.

Postal receipts of $242,868 for the second quarter this year showed a gain of $70,258 over the like period last year. Harbor receipts also leaped. For the second quarter, these figures show 145,098 tons, valued at $11,675,970, a gain of 33,995 tons, valued at $4,249,536, over last year.

San Diegans bought 348 more automobiles last month than for the like month in 1934, according to figures released by the state motor vehicle department.

Building permits, 140 of them for $181,145 worth of construction, were issued from July 1 to 15, a sharp rise from the 101 permits for $46,925 in building during the like month in 1934.

Cheap Money Can Be Overstressed, Says Bank Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Aug. 13—"Now that the virtue of cheap money as a recovery aid is fully appreciated by the public, there is a danger of its being over-emphasized," says the Royal Bank of Canada, in its current letter.

The fact of the matter, says the bank, is that the reductions that have already taken place in the rates of interest paid on deposits have all been passed on to the public. Banks' gross earnings are running under normal, but, offsetting this, is the fact that during a period of recovery the risk of losses from bad debts is minimized, and many accounts formerly doubtful begin to improve. Furthermore securities, except those of very short term, appreciate in value. Nevertheless, any further general reduction in the charges for bank advances cannot properly be expected unless coincident with further reductions in deposit rates.

But, entirely aside from the practical considerations affecting the banks' operation, it is very easy to over-estimate the importance of lower rates on bank advances, it is held. The reductions in rates charged by banks on loans granted in connection with the distribution of goods contribute in a very unimportant degree to the cost of such goods. The dynamic power of a plentiful and cheap money supply in the hands of the banks asserts itself as it produces changed conditions in the investment market. When the banks steadily increase their investments under pressure of idle funds, an increase in the price of the highest grade securities necessarily follows. First, short-term interest rates on gilt-edged securities fall. As the yield on such securities becomes less attractive, investment funds created by bank purchases of gilt-edged securities begin to overflow as mortgage money and into the purchase of lower classes of securities in which banks cannot invest. If one compares the effect of long-term financing on the one hand, and the effect of reduced interest charges of the banks to agriculture, industry and trade on the other hand, it becomes apparent that the former is by long odds more important in creating conditions favorable to recovery, and much of the benefit to be derived from a proper banking policy is easily offset by any action or policy reflecting on the credit of long-term borrowers who, under existing conditions, are mainly governments, according to the bank.

In a discussion of electrification of British railways it was pointed out that, based on an assumed normal set of conditions, the scheme would be a great success from an earnings point of view if the funds could be borrowed at 3½ per cent, but a flat failure if it were necessary to pay 5½ per cent interest.

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United States and Canada

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Steel Operations May Hold to 48 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Aug. 13

A FURTHER increase in steel operations is indicated for the current week, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute, which predicts an operating rate of 48.1 per cent for the week which began Monday, Aug. 12.

This is an increase of 2.1 points, or 4.6 per cent over the preceding week's rate of 46.0 per cent.

It compares with 39.9 per cent one month ago and 22.3 per cent one year ago. Figures are for companies having 98.7 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry.

Air-Conditioning Sales Show Good Gain Above 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—There are approximately 130 air-conditioning industries in operation, says Standard Statistics Company. Many of these companies are small, privately owned concerns which publish no operating information.

Certain larger manufacturers have primary interests in other fields and give little publicity to their activities in air-conditioning lines. Because of these factors and because the trade, as yet, is not well organized, definite and comprehensive data on current sales of air-conditioning equipment are not available.

There can be no doubt, however, that output of this equipment so far this year has been sharply above 1934. Available statistics for independent concerns indicate that sales gains for the trade as a whole may have reached or exceeded 50 per cent.

The increase in volume has reduced the burden of overhead costs and permitted some progress toward attainment of the potential economies of large-scale operations. In view of this factor and the general maintenance of prices, profit margins are believed to have improved moderately. Earnings, consequently, probably have attained an increase proportionately greater than that of sales. Despite the research, development and promotional expenditures incident to the introduction of a new product, it is possible that several of the more important units have operated at a profit.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant desires position, 13 years' exp. in charge of accounting dept. of corporation; university graduate. Write Box B-27 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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U. S. Exports Less Cotton to England Under 12c Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng., Aug. 13—Lancashire cotton buyers are watching the United States Government to see if the 12-cent loan is to be continued to American cotton growers.

There was a time when America exported large quantities of cotton into Liverpool, but now since the 12-cent loan to the cotton farmers, American imports have dropped very considerably, for the farmer can now afford to hold on to his cotton and demand a higher price. The result is that the other cotton growing countries, such as Peru, Brazil, Egypt, East Africa and the Sudan, are now exporting more cotton into Liverpool.

Lately, the Liverpool cotton market has been looking forward to the new crop from the United States. Liverpool has received a fair amount of cabled offers. They were mostly from Corpus Christi, Texas, and are on a high basis. But Lancashire is hungry for cotton, and she may pay the prices which are being asked as the spinners would rather spin American cotton than any other. If Washington abandons the 12-cent bill then cotton will be cheaper this coming season, and also it will be freer to handle, as the farmers will not hold on, should the loan finish.

During a recent week imports totaled 53,382 bales, of which 4080 bales were American. Forwardings up-country totaled 48,125 bales, of which 19,246 bales were American. On the week the American stocks in Liverpool decreased by 15,290 bales to 190,100 bales.

Radio Receiving Sets 90 P. C. of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Approximately 90 per cent of the total $2,000,000,000 invested in the radio industry is in receiving sets, according to a new survey of the Electrical Household Equipment Industry just completed by the Poor's Publishing Company.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write DOEHLA, Fitchburg 8-5, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—100% profit selling friends neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses; request samples. SCHWEB, 268 Westfield, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost, give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. P-80, Circinnati, Ohio.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. U-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ARTIST—Painter, sculptor, capable teacher, desires position, private institution preferred. ANDREW A. TAGARIS, Leelansu for Boys, Glen Arbor, Mich.

EXPERIENCED athletic, physical education director desires position with large company or school; teach, speak Spanish well; Univ. Illinois graduate. Write E. T. SEALEY, San Benito, Texas.

MINING ENGINEER available for examination work or metal mine operation; interview will be granted in Ohio or in eastern states. M. GARDNER TALCOTT, 1302 Cleveland Hts. Blvd., Cleveland, Ohio. Yellowstone 2293.

WANTED

WANTED—Photographs of the original Mother Church taken during its erection in 1894. Box P-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS Lancs

Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road

Public and Private Apartments

One minute sea and golf

ART EXHIBITS

BOURNEMOUTH—An interesting exhibition of Lino prints by Major D. N. Morgan, now showing at MESSRS. PLUMMER-RODDIS, Gervis Place.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LEEDS, 69 Victoria Road, Headingley—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; on tram route near Christian Science church. Tel. 51860.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

AMERICAN FAMILY living in Geneva will board and educate Swiss or English boy of 7 to 8 years of age for 2 years. Fee of charge, to be companion to their little son of 7; orphan of good family preferred. Write to A. J. B., c/o The Christian Science Monitor 16 rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST, comfortable home for children with Kindergarten; 3 mins. from sea, experienced care. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

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MRS. FOSTER, 11, Kirkgate, Wakefield—Professionally trained Spencer corsetiere, measures clients at their own home or above address, for dress, dance and sports corsets.

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Send YOUR messages with OUR Flowers.

Mail Orders Filled.

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HOYLAKE, CHESHIRE—Attractive 2-story residence, lounge hall, 3 spacious reception, 6 bed and 2 bathrooms, tennis court, garage, ¾ acre, adjoining Royal Liverpool golf links; £4000, or offer. J. C. McLAREN, "The Harmitage."

ORGANS FOR SALE

CHURCH ORGAN by Bell, two manuals and pedals, full compass, handle blown or foot-blown by player, price £25. Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Severn Road, Sheffield, 10, Yorks.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

OSTERLEY, MIDDLESEX—Comfortable home for business man, nice surroundings, garden, phone, two railway

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

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Renowned for its homely atmosphere good food and cooking. Magnificent vita glass sun lounge and ball room, charming dining hall, and lounges. Every bedroom beautifully furnished and looks on to Pines. Hot and cold water, and gas fires. Central Heating. Comfort and happiness our keynote. Three minutes' walk Christian Science Church and sea. Terms from 2½ guineas. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road
SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 2 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management.

BOURNEMOUTH Derby Road **HARCOURT**
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BOURNEMOUTH GUEST HOUSE, Courtrees, 4 Crescent Road—Near gardens, tennis, golf and sea. Personal supervision MISSES M. and E. WELSH.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea, excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH. Stafield House, West Hill Road—Near sea; gas fires; hot and cold water. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Turver.

BOURNEMOUTH Yenton, Gervis Rd. East
This newly appointed establishment is maintaining its name for all that stands for comfort. Charming situation on East Cliff, facing full South; 3 mins. from sea; 5 mins. Christian Science church; vegetarian catering if desired. Under personal supervision of proprietress. MRS. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; tennis; beach hut, near buses, golf course and riding school. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central Phone: Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON. Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea. Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 384811.

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, COLIN RD.—Board Residence; 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel. 82101.

EASTBOURNE. 33 Jevington Gardens—Guest house, close sea, theatres, etc.; tennis free. MRS. M. E. FROST. Tel. 1046.

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LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Phone 2239.

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Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
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Phone Flexman 0871
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre, hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast 6/6 per day. 10/6: residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

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HOTEL BRISTOL
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LONDON, S. W., Yellowbank Guest House, 206 Sheen Road, Richmond—Delightful garden, garage, close golf, tennis, polo; from 2 gns.; special rates permanent guests. Phone Richmond 3526.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON—Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2.—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6. Scottish proprietress. Bayswater 1781.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Western House Guest House, 1 West Ave., Gosforth, Newcastle—Hot and cold running water in bedrooms, central heating, grass tennis court, garages; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Telephone 836811.

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WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel facing sea; passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 328.

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ISLE OF MAN, 2 Royal Mount Onchan, Near Douglas—Facing sea, bathing, near golf links, tennis courts, home comforts; reasonable terms. MISS HARRISON.

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ABERDEEN—Mrs. Abel Smith, 75 Westburn Drive—Comfortable board residence; moderate terms; every attention.

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Harry Blackburn ART FLORIST
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GRANTLY STREET, WAKEFIELD
Our Van Will Call in Response to a postcard.

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Cakes and Pastries
Highest Quality
TRY US AND BE SATISFIED
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for Beauty and Utility
Stained and Leaded Glass of exquisite design, for Churches, Public Buildings and Private Residences. Engraved and Etched Glass.
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LOOSE COVERS
For 3-piece Suite, frilled and welted in heavy quality shot Tissue in colourings of Green shot Fawn, Wine shot Blue, Blue shot Gold. Also in heavy printed Linen, Jacobean design in Green, Fawn and Rust; Blue, Fawn and Green; Brown, Fawn and Rust; Green, Fawn and Brown. Special price—
£5.19.6
Price includes cutting within a radius of 5 miles from warehouse.
All our Loose Covers are cut and made up by experts, which insures perfect fit and workm

Crack Speed Pilots Prepare Cross-Country Race Aug. 30

In a dozen or so hangars in the United States pilots and mechanics are swarming over an equal number of sleek speedy craft more or less excluded from the public gaze. Behind these hangar doors preparations are being made once again for an assault at the cross-country speed record on Aug. 30. The trial ground for this assault is the annual Bendix Trophy race between Los Angeles and New York, feature of the National Air Races which open in Cleveland the same day.

As these fliers and mechanics tune motors, check instruments, make repairs and pore over aerial maps, in their thoughts as well as those of followers of this aviation race classic is the same question—by how many minutes will the transcontinental speed flying record be lowered?

For now the United States has been cut to such an irreducible minimum of hours by air, that differences of minutes apparently are going to decide the record. The record is held by Col. Roscoe Turner who made it in the time of 10 hours, 2 minutes and 57 seconds. And Colonel Turner will race this year to maintain his own record.

Total prize money in the Bendix race now amounts to $12,500. The fast field who has declared its intention of entering the race leaves no doubt in the thought of aviation engineers, editors, and officials that the record is due for a humpty-dumpty. The Bendix race is from Los Angeles to Cleveland. The Bendix Trophy is awarded to the first flier who crosses the finish line at Cleveland. But to the pilot who continues on to New York from Cleveland and shatters the transcontinental record there is a bonus award of $2500.

Among the pilots who have entered the Bendix race are Colonel Turner, Cecil Allen, Benny Howard, Vance Breese, Keith Rider, S. H. "Oshkosh" Whittman, "Johnnie" Worthen and Lee Wallace. Maurice Rossi, French coholder of the world's longest flight record, is also entered. Mr. Rossi has just taken delivery of a new Renault Typhoon and is expected to arrive in the United States this week.

In the American field the most important race technique has been the addition of larger gasoline capacity in some planes enabling these pilots to fly from Los Angeles to Cleveland non-stop and thereby to reduce ground time.

Keith Rider is flying the all-metal ship in which he recently established the Canada-Mexico record and Vance Breese will also be flying an all-metal plane. Howard Hughes, millionaire Texan motion picture producer and sportsman-pilot, is building a ship for the Bendix race but has kept the details of it secret.

S. H. "Oshkosh" Whittman is completing a big plane for the Bendix which he also plans to enter in the Thompson trophy race. Johnnie Worthern is flying the Wedell-Williams Special 95 designed by "Jimmie" Weddell, who also laid out Colonel Turner's Thompson trophy winner.

Lee Wallace of Fort Worth, Texas, veteran airline pilot, has rebuilt and streamlined a Waco plane and has put it through test flights at a speed of 241 miles an hour.

Ahead of the air-mail cancellations and with the Mead bill guaranteeing them a better scale than the former mileage rates for air mail the air lines of the United States took stock of their situation early this year. On the turn of the depression, with huge deficits from air-mail cancellations, they speeded up their schedules, added more flights, advertised extensively for the coming summer.

Last week the Department of Commerce in its monthly report confirmed the private knowledge of many airlines operators that this groundwork in the face of depression had brought its reward. For the season of 1935, according to most operators, is the "best ever."

For June, the Department of Air Commerce reported a mileage of 4,993,328, with a total passenger carriage of 73,896, an all-time record.

At the same time, the bureau disclosed new records for passenger and express miles, including mail and baggage. The domestic lines flew 31,225,699 passenger miles, carried 330,970 pounds of express, flew 186,310,017 express pound miles in June. A passenger and express mile is one passenger or one pound of express flown one mile.

United Air Lines, the only company reporting individually, confirmed and amplified the Department of Commerce's statement with its own figures for July in which the company scored an all-time world's record for air travel. United carried 20,341 revenue passengers on its New York-Chicago-Pacific coast route and became the first air line to pass the 20,000 passenger mark during a single month's operation.

The July traffic was an increase of approximately 40 per cent over the same month last year and was a gain of 10 per cent over June.

[A Tuesday aviation feature]

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

61

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Did Delilah cut off Samson's locks? (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. Do most of the Panama hats come from Panama? (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. Is it unlawful to destroy United States coins? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. Since 1800, has the United States Government ever been out of debt? (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. Is Reno, Nevada, farther west than Los Angeles? (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. Was "To a Skylark" written by Shelley? (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. Was "To the Skylark" written by Wordsworth"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

8. Was the opera "Hansel und Gretel" composed by Wagner? (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. Was "Voltaire" merely the pen name of the great French writer? (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Is it true that most of the gangsters in American cities are native-born? (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The correct answers, with details, will be found among the advertisements]

In Lighter Vein

"Eddication"

"I have called to see why your daughter Emily hasn't attended school lately," said the school attendance officer as he stood at the cottage door."

"'Cause I think she's learnt enough," retorted Emily's mother, shortly.

"Why," exclaimed the visitor, "she's only passed through two classes yet."

"Well, ain't that enough?" asked the woman. "I dunno what eddication is comin' to. When I was young, if a gal understood the elements of distraction, provision or replenishin' an' the common dominator, an' knew all the rivers and their obituaries, the provinces and the umpires, she was reckoned to have eddication enough to see her through."—*Montreal Star.*

Only Worked There

A stranded English actor went into a sordid hash house in New York for a cheap meal. In the waiter he was horrified to recognize a colleague who had played with him in London.

"Great Scott!" he gasped. "You a waiter in this place?"

"Yes, but I don't eat here," replied the other with some dignity.

The Only One

"I've got a unique Louis XIX bed."

"But there was no Louis XIX."

"That's what makes this bed unique."

Howlers

"The Royal Mint is what the King grows in his palace garden."

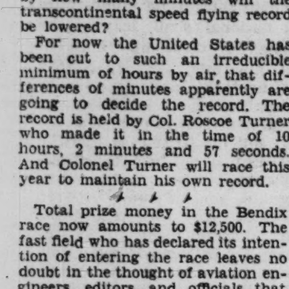
"An octopus is a person who hopes for the best."

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1747
By E. Pradignat

Black 9 Pieces



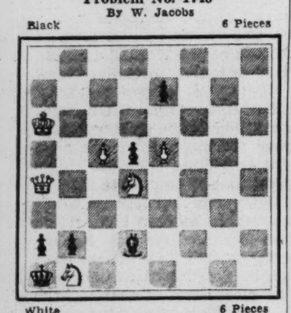
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Laws' "The Two-Move Chess Problem" gives this under "Difficulty of Solution."

Problem No. 1748
By W. Jacobs

Black 6 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

The young New York composer never fails to charm with these deft lightweights. From the March British Chess Magazine.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1745.		K-Kt4	
No. 1746.	1.	Kt-B4	KxR
	2.	Q-QB6ch	
	1.	——	K-B4
	2.	Kt-K7ch	
	1.	——	Kt-Q3ch
	2.	KtxKtch	
	1.	——	B-B7
	2.	BxBch	
	1.	——	B-Q6
	2.	PxBch	
	1.	——	Kt-Kt7
	2.	Q-KKt6ch	
	1.	——	KtxQ or Kt-B4
	2.	RxBch	
	1.	——	B-Q5
	2.	RxBch	
	1.	——	P-B7
	2.	Kt-Q2ch	
	1.	——	B-Kt2
	2.	Q-K6ch	

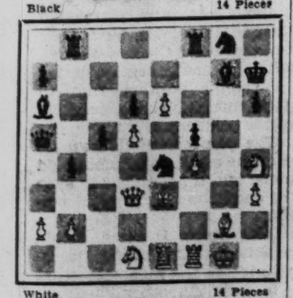
End-Game No. 264. Black wins: 1 R-Q7(Black), Kt-R4; 2 RxQKtP, KtxR; 3 P-B6, RxB; 4 P-B5, R-Kt4; 5 P-R4, Resigns. Other variations allow the P to queen more easily.

End-Game

Alekhine wins this ending, from a simultaneous, in true Morphy style.

End-Game No. 263

Black 14 Pieces



White 14 Pieces

White to play and win

Milwaukee's Chess Program

Milwaukee holds the enviable position of being the first American city to give official recognition to the value of chess as a leisure-time activity for both adults and children.

Under the sponsorship of the Milwaukee Public Schools Extension Department, chess classes were inaugurated in the social centers during 1930. These were an instantaneous success, and from 1930-31 to 1934-35 the yearly attendance at various chess functions, including league matches, intercity matches, exhibitions, and lessons, has grown from 3290 to 12,114. During this past season, in addition to social centers' instruction, classes were formed exclusively for children at various playgrounds.

The secret of the success of this chess promotion program lies in the method of teaching. It is not assumed that those attending the classes are particularly interested in chess. But they are interested in passing the time enjoyably. Consequently they are not bored by too much explaining, but begin to play the game from the first lesson. Naturally at the start, merely making correct moves is an achievement, and youngsters, in particular, really enjoy capturing their opponent's pieces simply as a one-for-one proposition. Gradually more complex operations and situations, such as stalemate, en passant, simple opposition, are acquired, so that by the end of eight lessons the student has acquired the bare fundamentals. He may then enroll in an advanced course of 12 lessons, and has in any case had the opportunity to learn and enjoy one of the greatest pastimes.

The need for a strong national chess organization was never more strongly emphasized than in the circumstances surrounding Kashdan's withdrawal from the United States team competing in the international team tournament at Warsaw. The main difficulty was one of finances. Without going too much into detail, another player was assured of adequate expense money, from a private source, whereas Kashdan was not. There is no doubt that Kashdan, with a wealth of tournament experience behind him, and more European experience than any of the other members of the team, with the exception of Marshall, belongs on the team. And yet, because the expenses of the team have been raised by subscription, in this case the fact that one contributor is willing to contribute to the expenses of a certain player, and only this player, means that our team, privately supported, is therefore weakened. So long as such affairs are privately supported, it is inevitable that those giving the money will have a good deal to say about who spends the money and now.

But the American Chess Federation, inspired by the contagious enthusiasm of Milwaukee chess players, intends to remedy the situation. Details have not yet been worked out, but it is proposed to solicit members at $1 a year. Of this dollar, 50 and possibly 75 cents will go into a permanent trust fund, the remainder being used for incidental expenses, and a bulletin or year-book of some sort. In a few years there should be a fund large enough to support a national tournament, and these biennial teams sent abroad to compete in international team tournaments.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Stations

Illinois

Urbana—Week days, no regular time assigned, WILL, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Week days, no regular time assigned, WIDM, 1370kc.

Changes in Schedule

Texas

Port Arthur—Week days, 3:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

Washington

Olympia—Daily, 9 p. m., 1910kc.

Canada

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 11:45 a. m., CFCO, 630kc.

Discontinued

Texas

Fort Worth—Newscasts discontinued for present; KTAT, 1240kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A complete list will appear on the first Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

North Carolina

Charlotte—Sunday, Aug. 18, 11 a. m., WBT, 1080kc.

Daily Features

Styles Change Very Seldom in Africa

At the Upper Left We See Some Lightly Clad Natives of Zululand Examining a Map Painted on the Side of a Truck. At the Right Is a Valipan Native Gathering Certain Species of Worms, Which Are Considered a Delicate Addition to the Menu. At the Lower Left Are Some Native Women of the Kenya Country, All Dressed Up in Brass and Leather. Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Shared These Pictures With the Monitor Camera Club.

The Children's Corner

Ferdinand and Isabella Find a Welcome

"WELL," said Isabella the rag doll to Ferdinand the white poodle, as they safely escaped from the children in the brown house who were about to get a rope to tie Ferdinand, "that would not have been a good home for me, but they liked you. You might have stayed and tried it for a while."

"Of course not," said Ferdinand firmly. "Did not you yourself say that we started out together to find a home, and a home for one of us must be a home for both of us?"

"Well, yes," said Isabella, "I did."

"Then we must find our white house next," said Ferdinand. "Do you suppose this road will ever lead to it?"

"I really don't know," began Isabella. But just then they came to the top of a hill, and they could see off for quite a way. In a different direction from the way their road went, they saw the white house. It was at the top of another hill.

"It must be on another road; I think we'll have to go cross lots," said Ferdinand. So they set off down the hill, through some tall, sweet grass. Isabella smoothed out her green and white striped dress and tossed her yellow yarn hair as they walked. Ferdinand twitched one of his curly flopping ears every once in a while and wagged his short tail as they talked.

At the bottom of the hill there was a brook. "Oh, my!" exclaimed Isabella, in dismay. "I can never get across that water!"

"Courage!" said Ferdinand firmly. "Do you not remember that you and I were named for a king and queen? And kings and queens are never discouraged at anything. Now let's think what to do."

So they sat on the bank and thought. "I know," said Ferdinand, jumping up delightedly. "You can sit on my back, holding on to my ears, and I will swim across."

That was exactly what they did. Isabella sat on Ferdinand's back, holding on to his ears, and he swam across. And although Isabella got her green and white striped skirt quite wet, and Ferdinand was wet all over, they soon dried themselves out in the sun as they walked on.

At the top of the hill they came to the white house. There were flowers all around it. Ferdinand sat down on the lawn to rest, and Isabella flopped down and became as limp as a rag doll must be when human beings are about, for she thought she heard someone coming.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Across the Stream They Went

And indeed she did. A lady, a very small boy and a baby girl were coming toward them.

Ferdinand barked joyfully.

"Oh, Doggie, I love you!" cried the very small boy. He let go of his mother's hand, ran over to Ferdinand and patted his shaggy back softly.

The baby girl sat down on the grass and saw Isabella right beside her. "Oh, Dollie, I love oo!" said the baby, and she picked up Isabella and hugged her.

"I guess we're home," whispered Ferdinand to Isabella. But of course no one else heard.

Quotation for Today

ADVERSITY is the diamond dust Heaven polishes the jewels with.

—LEIGHTON

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Changeable Purses

NOW that purses match costumes, many women have become interested in the output of one girl who has specialized in homemade purses. She makes up a plain foundation purse, with inside pockets and a strong zipper fastener to hold it shut. Then she makes various colors of slip-on cases to go over the inside pocketbook, snapping in place. One white case, embroidered in colored yarns, went well with sport clothes; another black satin case served for formal calls with a black sheer outfit; and still another in brown piqué with flat bead trim made a good accessory to go with a brown and orange outfit.

These handmade products were cheaper in the end than so many different pocketbooks would have been had they been purchased in shops.

M. C. R.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Paul's 'True Yoke-Fellow'

IN WRITING to the Philippian church, Paul calls upon one whom, according to the rendering of the Authorized Version, he addresses as his "true yoke-fellow," entreating him to help certain women who had joined with the apostle in his gospel work, and to aid Clement and other active "fellow labourers" (Phil. 4:3).

It is of interest to note that the Greek term rendered "yoke-fellow" is *synzygus*, a word which some take to be a proper name; and, if this assumption is correct, this *synzygus* was doubtless a leading member of the church at Philippi. Those who consider that *synzygus* is to be understood in its literal sense of "yoke-fellow" contend that Paul used the term to describe someone who was with him when he wrote, and who was, perhaps, his secretary. Among the names which have been suggested in this connection are those of Luke, Barnabas, Timothy, and Silas.

What They Say

Too Late

"One of the tragedies of a theatrical man's life is the fact that no one ever gives us a dinner until we don't need it."—*Channing Pollock.*

Capitalism

"What is capitalism but the right to be thrifty and enjoy the savings of your thrift and your initiative?"—*James W. Gerard.*

Free Aid

"Any charity is bad. It demoralizes all who receive it."—*Nels Anderson.*

Happy as a King?

"Even in a king's life there are moments of sadness."—*King Carol.*

World Improvement

"I am satisfied it is a much better world than it was fifty years ago."—*William Allen White.*

Selfish

"Italy is trying to save itself, but is injuring the whole world."—*Sir George Paish, Economist.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Kindly Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rochester, N. Y.

DURING the recent heavy downpour and consequent floods, in the southern-tier counties of western New York, when much damage to property was being reported in the local newspapers, as well as many vivid descriptions of the suffering that was experienced by the inhabitants of that area, one wholesale merchant in this city proved that his firm's purpose was something more than merely to sell goods.

Taking time out of what seemed to be a very busy day, he made an effort to call on long-distance telephone each one of the firm's customers whose stores were located in the devastated district, explaining to everyone that this was not a business call, but rather to inquire how each had been affected, and to see if his firm could render any special service in the matter of rushing necessities of any kind.

Many expressions of gratitude were occasioned by the kindly act of this merchant. And is it any wonder that such a business house, with the thought of service uppermost in all its transactions, has enjoyed prosperity for many years, even through the periods of so-called depression?

Daily Anecdote

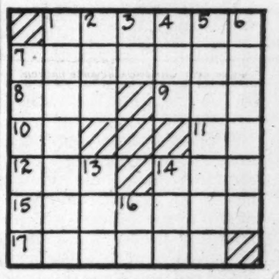
Laid Down by the Law

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN MARSHALL, one of the ablest lawyers ever to hold the exalted position of Chief Justice of the United States, one day climbed a ladder in his library to get a law book he desired from the top shelf. The book stuck; and in pulling it out, he displaced several other volumes, all of them falling upon him and bowling him to the floor.

A servant, hearing the crash, rushed into the library, where he found Mr. Marshall sitting on the floor, surrounded by books and laughing at his misfortune. "Well, well," he said, "I've been laying down the law for a good many years, but this is the first time I have ever been laid down by the law."

Crossword Puzzle No. 127



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Landed estates
7—Slender tower
8—A worthless leaving
9—Winglike part
10—Sun-god
11—By
12—Deed
14—Devoured
15—Slighted
17—A connected succession

Down

1—Wonder
2—Insect
3—Sodium: chem. symbol
4—Anglo-Saxon money
5—Tells
6—Declared
7—Marsh
13—Caucasian wild goat
14—Land-measure
16—Japanese measure

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Tubby Is Already Spending His Share*

By LE PELLEY

TUBBY FIGURED THIS OUT IN HIS SLEEP LAST NIGHT — HE SAID THE REASON "ROCK" WAS WRITTEN IN TALL, WHITE LETTERS, IS BECAUSE IT IS A TALL WHITE ROCK
SPLENDID! BUT NOW WHERE DOES THE TREE FIT IN?
BLACK BEAVER PT.
RIVER
ROCK
TREE WELL
OH — I HAVE AN IDEA
YOU SEE — THE TREE WOULD BE BETWEEN THE TALL, WHITE ROCK AND THE WELL
SAY! I THINK WE ARE ON THE TRAIL OF THAT TREASURE ALL RIGHT
??
I'M GOING TO GET ME A BICYCLE AND A WAGON AND A PRINTING SET AND A STAMP ALBUM AND A PAIR OF COWBOY PANTS AND A ---
WHOA — DON'T GET SO FAR AHEAD OF US!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Making It Easy for Joan*

By CARMACK

My goodness, you'd think the Boss would be so excited over his trip that he wouldn't have time to think of anything else.
But he not only found time to think of giving me a bath —
He actually did it!
And what a scrubbing it was — "I'm giving you a good one," he said, "because I don't want Joan to have to give you one while I'm away."
Which of course was good news, only I'd have felt a lot better about it if Joan had heard him say it —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Normal Development of the Constitution"

MR. HOOVER'S challenge to President Roosevelt to state his intentions with reference to seeking an amendment to the Constitution does a service in calling to public attention a subject on which it is right there should be much thought in the next several years. The question of the extent of federal authority over business and industry is one of such deep and long-range significance that it ought to be settled by deliberate rather than hasty consideration and with a view to the future as well as to the present.

Mr. Hoover charges that the Administration "intends to bring about a fundamental change in the structure and balance of powers in our Government as distinguished from the normal development of the Constitution to meet specific problems as ofttimes in the past." This "normal development of the Constitution" has taken place in two ways: (1) through interpretation by the Supreme Court to apply and adapt its provisions to newly arisen circumstances, and (2) through amendment according to the regular processes provided in the document itself when the limits of interpretation had been reached.

Twenty-one amendments have thus been added in the course of 147 years, and instances might be cited of amendments which could be added without shaking its foundations. There is, for example, the proposed Byrd amendment to do away with tax-exempt securities. Also a proposal to empower the Chief Executive to veto an individual item in a bill, thereby checking the pernicious practice of attaching legislative "riders" to important bills, which the President now must approve or reject as a whole.

But these, it will be said, are not fundamental changes. True. Yet one virtue of the Constitution is that it is based on more than one foundation stone; hence there are differences of opinion as to just what is most fundamental in it. One might suppose that the method of choice of the Executive would be one, for it gave the convention tremendous concern; yet it was one of the first sections to be altered. Freedom of speech and worship, with other liberties guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, are generally so considered, yet these were a popular addition to the original draft which came from the convention.

The Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, declared positively her belief in the Constitution, and the Monitor stands firmly for the principles of the Constitution. The existence of a representative form of government certainly is fundamental, and coupled with that in the United States is a balance of powers among the legislative, executive and judicial branches in one instance and between the states and the Federal Government in the other.

In this balance it will be agreed that the division of authority over interstate and intrastate commerce is important, yet equally vital in the opinions of some is the purpose declared in the preamble of the Constitution "to promote the general welfare." It is conceivable that with changes in the very groundwork of national life, such as marvelously quickened communications and the huge growth of corporate business structures, a corresponding development in national authority may be proper.

But because the issue is important, it should not be either raised or disposed of hastily nor be made a football of party politics. It deserves long study, time for observation and analysis, and an opportunity for public thought to acquaint itself with the many aspects of the question. The decision should not be made either in an academic vacuum or a political tempest, but with reference to a body of experience in regulation or attempted regulation of business.

There is no moral obloquy in proposing an amendment even to a fundamental section of the Constitution if the proponents are sincere and believe it is essential to a proper preservation of the whole. But it is for the people to decide calmly, coolly and with reference to the long-tried worth of this American charter whether they think the change is necessary or desirable. This is the path of "normal development of the Constitution."

Should the League Be Defended?

NOTHING is more unfortunate than the practice of League adversaries of denouncing it on the grounds of its "failures," except the practice of the League partisans of flying to its defense on the ground of its "successes." Both are irrelevant.

For the League represents an ideal in international relations. It is a perpetual reminder that these relations should be based on reason, on good will, and it offers a machinery which is doubtless humanly inadequate, but which can be improved, for the settlement of disputes. If the nations honestly strive to make use of the machinery, and hold before them the ideal, they are to be commended. If they do not, in certain cases, their unenlightened policy is to be deprecated. But the League is no more to be blamed than is any other institution which is accepted in theory but is ignored in fact.

The need of law courts is not diminished because they do not prevent crime or because they may be improperly used by members of the community. It would be strictly and patently true to say that even the proved corruption or incompetence of some law courts would not, in themselves, touch the fundamental necessity for law courts. They would be excellent reasons for reform, but not for abolition.

When, therefore, it is shown that the League has not fulfilled the highest expectations of its founders, when it is manifest that a number of nations have already withdrawn, and that others threaten to withdraw, it is by no means shown that the League is discredited. It is merely shown that these nations have not sufficiently realized the material as well as moral advantages of living in a world regulated by a code of ethics and of justice equal for all. When the rest of the members of the League shrink from their plain duty, when they are guided by considerations of might rather than of right, all that can be said is that these nations too have not yet reached the stage of collective consciousness to which the League points. But the League, nevertheless, continues to point to a development which should be, and must be, ultimately attained.

In so pointing the League cannot fail. It cannot coerce its members to accept its ideal unreservedly. Indeed, it should not make the attempt. Its real weapon is moral. It stands as a mediator, a dispassionate assessor, presenting a system, an opportunity, a persuasive influence. In this capacity it has frequently "succeeded"; sometimes it has apparently "failed."

Its function is at once practical and ideal. It is practical in so far as it unquestionably exerts its power in the cause of peace, and imparts a direction to international diplomacy which was not so definitely given before. It is ideal in that, whatever the immediate practical results, it cannot but extend and intensify the demand for right doing in international life. It is creating, if it has not already created, a conscience for the world.

How Many "Third" Parties?

PRIOR to the recent Communist congress in Moscow, William Z. Foster, once Communist candidate for President of the United States, wrote an appeal for a "third party" to bind together dissatisfied workers and farmers in the United States, whether Communists or more law-abiding radicals. Now, after the congress, the purpose is even clearer to use any such organization merely as a steppingstone so far as Red leadership can control it.

An interesting speculation with regard to a Communist-inspired political party in America is whether it would really be a third party or whether it would not instead end up about sixth or seventh, or possibly ninth. The outlook for 1936 appears now to promise a great number of "third" parties with few members in any of them. The swing is toward conservatism rather than more radicalism.

Early last month a conference was held in Chicago under the chairmanship of Representative Thomas Amlie (P) of Wisconsin in an effort to achieve a coalition of progressive or radical groups. It organized an American Commonwealth Political Federation, but the meeting left uncertain the question whether the La Follette Progressives, the Farmer-Labor Party or the North Dakota Nonpartisan League would really adhere to it. Senator Robert La Follette was not there, nor Gov. Floyd B. Olson of the Farmer-Labor stronghold of Minnesota.

But one definite action of the conference, and on the sharpest controversy that arose, was to bar Communists from membership.

The Progressives and Farmer-Laborites have representation in Congress, and the Socialist Party under Norman Thomas is the recognized third party on the ballots in some states. These, with the Democratic and Republican Parties, make a total of five, and in addition there are guesses as to whether a new party or parties will emerge from the personal following of Senator Huey Long, the Townsend plan movement or the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice.

Of course, if all these could get together or had as close an affinity for each other as some neo-Fascists seem to suppose, they might muster a formidable third party. But often as the idea is proposed, it seems never quite to jell. There are too many dissident elements for any political cement to hold together and too many leaders ever to follow one leader.

Mr. Foster, to get back to the Reds, was realistic enough to admit that it would be a mistake to try to organize a "workers' front" under Communist control, but thought that Communists, "if they act energetically," would acquire a leading influence in it. If our judgment of American sentiment is correct, however, whatever popularity any workers' or third party movement may attain in the United States is going to be in inverse ratio to any influence it permits Communists to have in its organization.

Water-Front Strike

Book News of the Day

RECENT news developments have helped to make timely the appearance of Walter Havighurst's PIER 17 (New York: Macmillan. $2). The story is that of a water-front strike on the Pacific coast of the United States, presumably based on the struggle of last summer. Now additional interest is lent to it by the dispatches from Moscow telling of the Communist plans for that territory this fall, and the contrasting announcement of a working agreement between California union leaders and certain shipping companies.

Even without these topical aids, the novel would have interest and value. The author evidently is writing of things familiar to him. A university teacher of English, he is prouder, he says, of his A. B. ticket (able seaman's papers) than of any academic degree. He has worked as seaman and as longshoreman.

* * *

Nevertheless, his attitude is notably objective. He does not allow his own opinions to obtrude. He presents the situation and the events of the strike as they appear to various persons concerned in them, chiefly the officers and crew of the S. S. Pamona, with various persons associated with them—the captain's daughter, a girl reporter, a stool pigeon for the employers.

There is little political philosophy in the book. All most of the men want is a berth with a living wage. There is a radical meeting, at which a speaker is arrested and warned by police. The regular union leaders dicker with the company agents for the best terms they can get for the men. The strikers picket the docks, the tension leads to outbreaks, people are injured and killed, fire hose and guns and tear gas are used to break the strike.

* * *

One aspect of the situation which Mr. Havighurst makes vivid is the impersonality of the company as it appears to the men, and even to the ship's officers. They do not know with whom they are dealing. They come into contact only with company agents, or strikebreakers, or stool pigeons, or police. They cannot touch that legal fiction, that impalpable entity, the company.

There is one poet in Mr. Havighurst's gallery, a boy of 18 who is injured on his ship just before it docks and who receives his *coup de grâce* on the picket lines. He has not yet learned how to express himself. Passages from his stumbling diary introduce the several sections of the novel. It is a device as good as another to give the story unity and to represent the desire for beauty and meaning in life as well as for mere subsistence.

L. A. S.

Seems to Have Overloaded Himself

Photographed With a Pencil

A PHOTOGRAPH taken with a pencil has this advantage over a photograph taken with a camera: It can be taken in five dimensions, adding to those of breadth, thickness and length the dimensions of time and sound. Such a photograph I have taken of Bishop's Park.

Bishop's Park lies by Putney Bridge. From over the stone balustrade of the bridge it appears at first as a tiny garden of flowers, bounded by the river and a stone-flagged riverside promenade on the left hand, trees in the background and a gray stone Norman-style church to the right.

This view does not tell the truth of Bishop's Park. The gardens stretch for nearly half a mile behind the trees, the river promenade, with its heavy and beautiful iron fencing, flanks the whole of the park's length. And inside the gardens is a rare sample of London, for it is here that dustmen, clerks, greengrocers, charwomen, shopgirls, typists, and sometimes wealthy owners of pedigreed dogs, come for their evening's rest and recreation.

Bishop's Park is a very democratic park.

* * *

It is evening, gray and sultry, and the tide is rising fast. Down on the first stretch of promenade are two rows of deck chairs, with their complement of visitors, reading, thinking, sleeping, talking, as the water laps five feet below them. A mother and her daughter, the former in a faded blue hat and a brown coat, the latter in a flowered dress, are resting easily with their feet on the low concrete base of the iron fencing.

Behind a row of bushes the riverside promenade continues. This section is filled with walkers, although under the hedges and trees which mark the promenade off from the rest of the gardens are lines of seats, some of them hard benches, which are free, some deck chairs, which cost twopence.

On one of the first benches sits a frowning elderly gentleman in a neat brown suit, gnawing the end of a yellow pencil. He is doing a crossword puzzle. He is stuck, and has so far written down only a few words, three or four long ones tentatively and one three-letter word in boldly penciled letters.

Two young girls walk past, arm in arm. They are shopgirls and one of them is telling the other a confidence in a loud, rather high-pitched voice.

"Oh, Jim does dance well, Kath, you've no idea; but . . ."

Jim's exceptions pass on to the folk nearer the bridge.

Perhaps Jim is like one of the group of young men standing near a gap in the hedge. There are five of them; two are flashily dressed, the others wear dark gray trousers and colored sleeveless shirts. One carries a worn tennis racquet, a box of tennis balls and a greasy brown cap. Nine groups of young men are kicking balls about energetically in this playground.

Just alongside, on a lower level and screened from the flying balls by trees, is the children's Lido, given free with the park. This consists of a 50-yard length of sand, in which numerous small children are busy building castles, and a shallow lake, in which youthful bathers and model boats are rather entangled.

Near by a young girl, about 10 years old, is leaning against a stationary pram. The baby is asleep. Another small charge is sitting on the ground. Meanwhile the girl is sucking the handle of the baby's rattle and staring thoughtfully out into the river, where several crews are practicing and a river pleasure steamer, half empty, is passing by, while a man on board plays "The Isle of Capri" on an accordion.

* * *

This is the last stretch of the promenade. The final few yards are not so beautiful as the rest of the park, as they are bounded by the uncompromising corrugated iron fence of the stand of a football ground. This is the home ground of Fulham Association Football team.

Here the picture is all noise.

"Heads down! Heads down!" shouts a coach at an eight on the river, as he cycles along the opposite towpath, adding, less raucously, "That's better."

"My Betty's doin' awful good, too," a passing voice says proudly. "She's passed her Art exam at the Technical an' . . ."

"I spy with my little eye something beginning with B," screams a small voice further down the promenade, "and it's on the grass over there."

Two cockney children are swinging on the iron railings and shouting a melody.

A young couple walk softly past, arm in arm. The man has an evening paper full of fried potatoes, which he is eating. The girl is not eating, but clutches his arm.

Bishop's Park is very democratic.

J. A. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Looking a Little Way Ahead

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS it may be unkind to remind the hundreds of thousands who, as tourists, campers, seaside sojourners or hikers are enjoying themselves in the freedom from workaday pursuits that the day is soon coming when they must turn their gaze homeward. We who have sat at our desks through the weeks of summer have endeavored to take some account of the affairs which have not greatly appealed to the attention or serious thought of the vacationist. To those who have stood guard, as it were, it may have seemed that many thoughtful people have remained away at play while there was much work to be done.

It may be that this season of rest and refreshment will equip those who have enjoyed it with clearer vision and greater courage than they otherwise could have gained. There is the ancient saying that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." But unless the stable door is locked someone, Jack or Jill, must stay at home to watch lest the horse go astray or be led off by some careless or designing stranger. So it comes about, I think it may be said, that the horse has remained in the barn and all is well.

* * *

But this does not mean that the work of the world has progressed, perceptibly, meanwhile. In a way it seems that a more or less static condition exists, nationally and internationally. There are portents and threats of disaster, of war, of troublesome strikes, of political unrest and possible upheavals. And yet it is almost as if a restraining hand were holding back the legions of discord while thoughtful people of the world pause to take account of their assets, material and spiritual.

There exists a deep-seated repugnance to war and no sympathy whatever for those who would wage war wantonly or selfishly. Similarly there is distrust of the political alchemists who promise much and deliver little in the form of economic betterment and relief. There is growing discontent with those who assume the right to barter in the marketplace controlled by racketeers, and bounty takes the toil and sweat of the faces of men and women. Those who hesitate momentarily in the face of these confusing conditions are not impotent. They are able to act, quickly and effectively, when their right course of action has been determined.

How and by what process is this course of action to be found and the means for effective accomplishment provided? Evidently it is not by the processes which have been more or less carelessly pursued even in the recent past. But that way is discernible and can be found and taken. It is, as we all realize, the proverbial straight and narrow way. And there is no need to employ the persuasive manners of the orator or preacher to point that way.

I wish I might be able to convince all those who are now discovering that the vacation season is waning and that half-forgotten tasks must soon be taken up, of their individual responsibility as students, teachers, clerks, writers or what not, in directing thought aright. By this, conceivably, the influences of greed, fear and discouragement can be nullified. With these banished our individual skies are cleared of threatening clouds and the portents of storms which never break upon us.

* * *

But we argue, of course, that it is not to be expected that the right thought of one person can leaven the lump of discord which seems so large and so obstinate. Surely we cannot say that one cannot contribute his mite. That is all one can do. But it is by such process that the thought of a community, a state or a nation is changed for the better. I can conceive of no other way of accomplishing the revolutionary changes which must be brought about if the world is to be prevented from plunging headlong into the very disasters we have believed might be shunned.

So as those who, cheerfully or regretfully, prepare to put their hands to the plow for another season's purposeful work, it should be remembered that the goal sought is not in some distant realm or locality, and that the awarders of prizes for services well rendered or duties well performed are not persons, or the prizes things. True progress is not realized by maintaining the status quo, or by regaining some lost vantage point which we look back upon regretfully.

The gaining of some slight tactical advantage politically may cheer the hearts of the tattered marchers in the ranks of the discouraged leaders, just as the dispensing of public funds may attract additional recruits to the lines of the politically supreme. But neither gives the answer. That rests with the millions, the world over, who are free or who will be freed, in thought and action, from hindering beliefs and superstitions.

The Wide Horizon

Neutrality—Two Kinds

By H. B. Elliston

A GOOD deal of confusion attaches to the word neutrality. It has both a lay and a technical meaning. To the lay neutral the word means simply keeping out of a foreign quarrel. And in order to remain neutral, he would retire within his national shell, leaving the world outside the three-mile limit to fight it out. One might say, then, that this kind of neutrality amounts to more than isolationism. It is insulationism. The technical neutral is as pacifist as the lay neutral. But his attitude is what he calls self-respecting, not turn-the-other-cheek pacificism.

To be specific, the difference between them lies in the way they regard the rights of life on the high seas. In peacetime the seas are in common use freely by all nations. In time of war the technical neutral, unlike the lay neutral, insists upon more or less the same freedom to neutral shipping. If necessary, he would fight to keep those rights, instead of submitting to their violation by belligerents. In the past, indeed, technical neutrals have actually banded together in coalitions to protest their neutrality by force. Instead of insulating themselves, therefore, technical neutrals would demand the recognition of *rights* to remain unmolested on the high seas—recognition, that is to say, from belligerents who have turned the high seas into an arena of conflict.

Rights! They do not mean very much to belligerents fighting for their lives. War makers are not squeamish about a third party who insists perpetually upon getting in the way of hostilities. A few blows are likely to fall upon him. Then he is apt to be goaded into belligerency himself. This was the case in the World War. Both the allied and central powers policed the ocean highways of neutral commerce with scant regard for neutral shipping. As Sir Herbert Richmond, well-known British naval authority, said, they walked like Agag. America protested in vain. Then, when Germany became too flagrant, the United States joined in the fray, and, in her turn, became more royalist than the king in the assertion of *Machtpolitik* on the high seas, denying the rights of neutrals with the same highhandedness as the older belligerents had done.

* * *

This insecurity of neutral rights in wartime was true even when wars were professional affairs. Plutarch gives an account of the effort to insure "freedom of the seas" in wartime to neutrals. In Greece, Demosthenes accused Alexander the Great of having violated an article in the maritime laws of the time reading: "The signatory powers shall all have the full freedom of the seas; none shall molest them, nor seize their ships on pain of being regarded as the common enemy."

Alexander did violate the code. So, indeed, did the sea rovers of the succeeding Roman era, in spite of the tradition with the Romans as with the Greeks—"the law of nature," in the Justinian code—that the sea was common to all men. "I am, indeed, Lord of the World," declared the Emperor Antonius, proudly, "but" (humbly) "the law is lord of the sea." Yet, in conflict, Rome forgot the niceties of law, and under its mighty warriors always strove for *mastery* of the seas, which meant trampling upon the rights of any neutral that attempted to deny it.

Wars are now conducted between whole nations in arms. In modern conflict the entire seven seas are likely to become arenas. For the object is to settle the issue not so much by decisive battles on land or sea as by blockading or starving the enemy into submission. "The issue of the war," says a British historian of the World War, Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, "was decided by the *pressure* of the British navy rather than by the defeat of the German army." How, in such circumstances, can neutral rights expect any sympathy? Transport of goods to another neutral may be merely a circuitous method adopted by the enemy of obtaining essential supplies. And, in view of the technical development of warfare, in view also of the development of nations in arms, almost any supplies nowadays may be described as essential.

* * *

These facts are becoming patent to the lay neutrals in the United States Senate who are now drawing up rules and regulations intended to insulate America in time of foreign war. The key to this kind of neutrality is self-sacrifice. There must be a readiness to sacrifice, if necessary, all interests, let alone traditional rights, outside the three-mile limit. At first, I should imagine, the senators must have been somewhat shocked when Charles Warren, legal authority on neutrality, suggested the logic of such a position—that, in order to attain their objective, senators must accept the belligerents' rules on the high seas. The neutral might draw up his own list of the contraband prohibited to free trading, but, if he intends to keep peace, in the end he must accept the belligerents' list.

At once the problem is posed. Would America be willing to sacrifice its interests and its pride on the high seas—that is to say, to turn the other cheek—to remain neutral? If there is any doubt as to the answer, surely the first object of a peace policy should be to try to prevent war from breaking out, rather than to explore what one might do to keep aloof after it does break out.